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VOL. IV NO. 125 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1916. ONE ANNA.

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4th June.	Salsette	6000	Karmala	9000
11th "	Caledonia	9000		
18th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
25th "	Arabia	9000		
2nd July	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
9th "	Nagoya	7000		
16th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
23rd "	Khiva	9000		
30th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
15th June	Nankin	7000	Malwa	11000
29th "	Novara	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
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(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Kotoku Maru	M. Fujio	3412	15th May	25th May
Mogami Maru	M. Tanikuchi	3773	24th May	2nd June
Kinai Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	29th May	10th June
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	5348	12th June	24th June

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals	Departures
Indo Maru	5311	K Tashiro	28th May	8th June
Shinkoku Maru	5336	T. Kuchiki	31st May	11th June
Indo Maru				25th May

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

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Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U. S. A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER.
Agent.

Post Box No. 23.

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(SCOTLAND.)

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BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 2031. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

21, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta). Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES" ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent, per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

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ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE. 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every decription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

G. M. JAYAKAR

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER

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Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.

Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.

Amateur Work done promptly and cheap.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASSAGE.—Patients treated on modern methods recommended by the Medical Faculty, by an experienced masseuse. Apply to Box No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1095

HEALTH RESORT—DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL. Best European Comforts
Terms Moderate. 4012

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MANUFACTURERS of Japanese paper or Agents are requested to communicate with the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, PUPILS desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Translations undertaken, MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1000A

WANTED—PUPILS for the Piano. Sound training to beginners. Terms moderate. Vicinity Apollo Pier. Apply "J. M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WANTED a PARTNER or AGENT to invest Rs. 1,000 for a profitable business. Business can be carried out even by one employed in any office. Apply Box No. XXX, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4180

WANTED immediately a HINDU CLERK passed in Book-keeping. Apply in own handwriting stating age, and with references to Box No. 875, c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4195

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WANTED Captains, Chief Officers, Officers, Chief Engineers and Engineers for big Cargo vessels. Liberal terms. For particulars apply to Capt. Bobela Mota, Apollo Hotel, Bombay, between 2 and 5 p.m. 4182

WANTED patients suffering from SKIN DISEASES of any kind without distinction, acute or chronic. Cure guaranteed after diagnosis. Apply Box No. "Y. Y. Y," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4181

WANTED.—A B. A. with Science, B. Sc. or B. Sc. fail to teach Science in the MUDHOJI HIGH SCHOOL, Phattan. Salary Rs. 50 according to merit. Apply with testimonials.

L. K. SHANSALLAIN,
State Karbhari,
4186 Phaltan.

WANTED a GRADUATE (not studying law) strong in English and History as a teacher in the New English High School, Nagpur on Rs. 60 p.m., with an annual increment of Rs. 5. Also an under-graduate on Rs. 30 p.m. For further particulars write to the undersigned before the 12th June 1916.

(Sd.) G. J. PURUSHE,
Head Master.

WANTED.—For the Sardar Mudliar Dispensary and the King Edward Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, Poona, a qualified female SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON.

Applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience, with copies of testimonials and pay per mensem should be addressed to

B. V. MOODLIAR,
Chairman,
King Edward Memorial Hospital
4193 Committee, Poona.

WANTED.—STUDENTS to learn DISPENSING and PHARMACY. To qualify themselves for the post of well-qualified compounders, Assistants to Medical Practitioners, Chemists etc.

The COURSE extends over a year and embodies thorough instruction in Chemistry, Materia Medica, Dispensing etc. First Aid and a knowledge of Dressing and Surgical Instruments is also included in the course.

THE NEXT TERM.—Commences early in in June. The School offers a splendid opportunity to young men interested in Chemists or Druggists business.

For terms of admission etc., apply to
The PRINCIPAL,
The BOMBAY SCHOOL of CHEMISTRY and PHARMACY,
Lamington Road, Bombay, 4.
4165

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE or HIRE.—Motor parcel delivery van in excellent order. For particulars apply to the MANAGER of the "Chronicle." 1018

FOR SALE—One RUDGE-WHITWORTH Motor Cycle, 3½ h.-p. Free Engine Design 1913. Complete with Lamp, Horn, Tool-bags with Tools. Value Rs. 600.
On view at
Messrs. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
4192 East Street, Poona.

FROM OUR NEW FACTORY.—S. 5 Gents Black Calf Balmoral Lace Walking Boots, drill lined, toe capped, medium toes, bark tanned leather soles sewn on. Sizes 6 to 10 in stock. Durable and comfortable footwear. Price Rs. 5/14 per pair.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—384 pairs R. 62 Gents Tan Pobble Grain Half Slippers lined leather bark soles screwed. Sizes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. Sale Price Rs. 1/14/0 per pair. THE CHROME LEATHER Co., Pallavaram, Madras. 612.3

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

TO BE LET—Upper Flat of Banajee's Bungalow, Nepean Sea Road. Apply F. J. BATLIBOI "Jamshed Hall" next door. 4146

DEOLALI CAMP VIEW Rs. 200 per month. Rosedale ground floor Rs. 150 a month. Apply on the premises or to Mr. CAMA c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

TO BE LET.—Large Open Vadi, 4,000 yards, any lot in Kheterali No. 10, near Thakordwar. GURMUKHRAI NIHALCHAND, 42, 2nd Bhoiwada. 4079

FURNISHED rooms to be let with board at Edward House Apollo Bunder, for couple or bachelor. E. L. and Fans. Outside meals also supplied. Apply to Mrs. St. Pourcain. 1035

TO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri; and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings, such as bags of cotton seed, bags of wheat, bags of jawari, bags of linseed, bags of tillseed, bags of bajree, bags of rapeseed, bags of hirda, bags of dry chillies, bags of toor, bags of math, bags of turmeric, bags of groundnut seed, bags of rice, bags of castorseed, bags of cotton, bags of sweeping grain, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of coir ropes, bundles of hemp, bales of f. p. cotton, wooden rafters, empty drums, iron pipes, empty w. casks, lot of bamboo, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th May, 1916.

MESSRS K. A. READYMONEY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

Opp.: Bank of Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, two made-to-order iron safes, old china vases, Persian carpets, and gold and silver watches, jewellery of brilliants, diamonds, pearls, emerald, ruby, etc.

Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms opp. Bank of Bombay, teakwood furniture such as single and double door almirahs dressing tables, washing table, dressing chest of drawers, writing table, office chairs tiled teapoys, leather sofas and easychair, Persian carpets, bookstand two made-to-order iron safes and jewellery pearl bangles, rairuls, earring gold and silver watches, etc.

K. A. READYMONEY, and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th May, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title and Interest of the Insolvent in the Lands at Hasol, Taluka Daskroi, Zilla Ahmedabad.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Prabhakar Govind Vaidya, an Insolvent and with the consent of Mrs. Muriel Slater and of the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Banking Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of June, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, opposite the Government Dockyard, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the following lands.

Schedule of lands, situate in the village of Hasol, Taluka Daskroi, in the District and Sub-District of Ahmedabad:—

Plot Nos.	Survey Nos.	Area. Acres.	Goonthas
1	17	2	35
2	44	3	16
3	46	11	14
4	47	14	8
5	48	6	30
6	49	13	19
7	50	8	34
8	51	7	34
9	58	5	13
10	59	5	24
11	60	2	12
12	61	2	28
13	62	3	2
14	63	2	38
15	64	1	14

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the Official Assignee, Bombay, at their Office, No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASKS OF GREEN COPERAS.

Under instructions from the office, concerned and on account and risk of the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th day of May, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at "B" Shed, Prince's Docks, the following:—

50 casks of green coperas arrived ex. S. S. "Bombay Maru" and lying at "B" Shed, Prince's Docks.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th May, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, the 26th May, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 436-438, Case No. 143, Nagdevi Street. And also at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.):—

Building Street Nos. 115-121, 4, 7 and 8, 127 and 131, 133 and 135, 11, 12, and 15, 1-5, 137, 16-17, Case Nos. 365, 367, 369, 372, 373, 375, 380, 381, 382, 383, Chinch Bunder Road.

AUCTION SALE OF WROUGHT IRON LONG—SCRAP WROUGHT IRON—BROKEN CASTINGS AND BRASS PIECES AND OTHER SUNDRY ARTICLES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Presidency Mill, Ferguson Road, Parel, by order of the Agents of the aforesaid Mill, the following goods.

A large quantity of Wrought Iron Long-Scrap Wrought Iron-Broken Castings: Brass pieces and other sundry articles.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th May, 1916.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner,

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The oldest and most popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone, No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Fericadan Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1893 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as:
(*a*) Mahim Halva (or Div). (*b*) Saffron Halva with almonds. (*c*) Gummy Halva. (*d*) Rose scented Halva (*e*) Vanila Halva (*f*) Muskati Halva (*g*) Ice Cream Halva (*h*) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

V. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

AMUSEMENTS

6-30. EXCELSIOR THEATRE 9-45p.m.

NEW BANDMAN VARIETIES! NEW BANDMAN VARIETIES!!

Extraordinary Success of America's Fastest Novelty Act.

ROBERT DEMONT TRIO

Presenting their great acrobatic sketch Hotel Turn Over.

BRET HAYDEN

WHISTLER AND STORY-TELLER.

A Feast of Harmony and Artistic Stage Setting.

RODGER and TEMPLE

In a Patriotic Vocal Scena "The Sea Rules All."

AMBROSE & PEGGY BARKER

In Skits, Imitations and Impressions 'REVUE MAD'

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

TWO NIGHTS MORE OF PRESENT POWERFULL DRAMA AND COMEDY BILL.

5 reel Universal Masterpiece:

"THE FRAME-UP"

An honest man has been elected Mayor of an American City and a group of financial swindlers attempt to force him to pass a "Crooked" law which will bring much gain to them. But in spite of their hundred and one schemes he remains true to his trust.

"A PEACH AND A PAIR."

A pair of young men, once friends, become deadly rivals for the hand of a regular peach of a girl. Both propose, but she says she will write her answer when she gets home. There is an exciting chase after her, but the men find she has just been married. The film guarantees one laugh per second.

Also the latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

A GREAT PROGRAMME THAT SHOULD NOT BE MISSED, ACCOMPANIED BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

NEXT WEEK.

WATCH FOR ANNOUNCEMENTS ABOUT THE SPLENDID PROGRAMMBE BOOKED FOR NEXT WEEK.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, and As. 8, and 4 Box Seats Rs. 2.

JUST THE LAST DAY TO SEE

THE MARTYRDOM OF NURSE CAVEL.

MAKE A POINT OF PAYING A VISIT TO THE NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Tel. 1882.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observtory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 25th May 1916, was 29.946 inches

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	May	h. m.	ft. in.		May	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur.	25	m 5 46	24	11	25	m 11 40	19	4
		6 6a	26	3				
Fri.	26	m 7 11	25	10	26	m 0 56	17	11
		8 8a	25	10		1 7a	19	11
Sat.	27	m 8 25	25	10	27	m 1 49	17	4
		8 8a	25	7		2 15a	20	1
Sun.	28	m 9 24	26	7	28	m 2 33	16	10
		8 59a	25	6		3 13a	20	2
Mon	29	m 10 12	27	2	29	m 3 13	16	5
		9 48a	25	5		4 3a	20	1
Tues.	30	m 10 54	27	8	30	m 3 51	16	1
		10 23a	25	5		4 47a	19	11
Wed.	31	m 11 32	27	11	31	m 4 27	15	11
		11 1a	25	5		5 27a	19	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 25 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,, 7h. 9m
,, 26 (Friday	,, 6h 2m.	,, 7h. 10m.
,, 27 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,, 7h. 10m.
,, 28 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 11m
,, 29 (Monday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 11m.
,, 30 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 11m.
,, 31 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 12m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon May 17th, 7hr 41·3m p.m.; Last quarter May 24th, 10h. 46·4m a.m.; New Moon June 1st, 1h. 7·3m. a.m.; First quart., June 9th, 5h. 29·0m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 25th May, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual and day temperature is in excess in the north and the east Punjab. Night temperature continues in defect at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is considerably drier than usual. Day temperature continues in excess but night temperature has fallen and is now in defect at some stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual and day temperature is in excess in Rajputana

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess except at the coast stations; night temperature is also above normal in Central India West and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the south-eastern districts of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.55in. and Mormugao and Karwar 0.60in. each. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall due generally to thunderstorms has been local in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; Malegaon has had 0.25in., Ahmednagar 0.88in., Belgaum 1.85in., and Aurangabad 0.73in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Bijapur and Nizamabad and normal or in excess elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The disturbed conditions in the Arabian Sea seem to have disappeared. Rainfall has been fairly general in the Konkan and local in Malabar, the Bombay and the Madras Deccan and north Hyderabad.

Local rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and a few thunderstorms in the Deccan. A few showers are possible in south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 25th of May 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: past 24 hours	Rainfall: total since November 1st to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	91.7	81.0	78	..	7.31	—3.64
Do. (24th)	100.2	76.6	52	..	5.44	1.37
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (24th)	105.3	88.1	93	..	9.38	5.56
PUNJAB—						
Multan	109.3	74.8	43	..	1.56	—0.34
Rawalpindi	103.0	71.8	16	..	10.86	—1.35
Lahore	108.9	72.0	27	..	1.12	—3.17
Amritsar	111.0	78.3	29	..	2.27	..
Ambala	110.7	77.1	13	..	1.51	—4.82
Delhi	109.4	83.4	17	..	1.71	1.95
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	111.6	81.1	20	..	0.73	—1.48
Mainpuri	113.0	75.3	26	..	1.02	—1.76
Jhansi	113.9	81.6	7	..	0.58	—1.55
Cawnpore	114.8	82.5	19	..	0.78	—1.55
Allahabad	113.8	78.0	8	..	1.03	—1.42
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	113.5	75.8	44	..	0.61	—0.78
Karachi	8:	0 78.9	84	..	0.20	—1.48
Ajmer	108.8	80.2	13	..	0.44	—1.48
Jaipore	111.3	78.6	17	..	0.33	—1.71
Kotah	113.8	88 6	9	..	0.08	—1.60
Mount Abu	96.8	80.8	13	..	0·	—1.81
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	11.26	79.1	69	..	0.	—0.58
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	0.19	—1.51
Veraval	..	..	..	..	0	—1.52
Rajkot	112.2	78.0	56	..	0	—1.68
Bhavnagar Para	110.0	80.8	69	..	0.18	—1.60
Surat	95.9	82.9	75	..	6	—0.45
Ahmedabad	114.0	81.9	48	..	0	—0.48
Deesa	117.0	84.2	63	..	0	—0.67
Neemuch	110.2	84.0	50	..	0.28	—0.91
Indore	109.5	82.1	61	..	1.21	0.00
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	110.3	77.3	36	..	1.09	—2.05
Sangor	110.8	88 2	13	..	1.27	—1.63
Hoshangabad	112.7	85.4	29	..	2.39	—0.68
Khandwa	112.4	85.0	37	..	1.82	—0.64
Akola	112.4	84.4	37	..	2.00	—0.27
Amraoti	109.8	86.5	29	..	1.02	—1.51
Nagpur	107.2	82.8	37	..	2.55	—0.85
Chanda	111.5	86.0	31	..	1.45	—2.36
Raipur	109.3	84.0	43	..	1.37	—2.10
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93.2	83.8	84	..	0.12	—0.65
Ratnagiri	91.9	74.9	79	0.55	2.60	0.63
Mormugao	94.4	78 2	?	0.60	?	?
Karwar	90.7	75.0	91	0.60	2.58	—0.62
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	111	2 77	1	59	0.25	0 74
Ahmednagar	105.9	72 4	63	0.88	4.62	2 64
Poona	103	4 76.	1	26	0 04	1.12 —1.00
Sholapur	106.5	79.3	54	..	?	?
Bijapur	102.5	75 3	51	..	0.89	—1.93
Belgaum	94.3	69 6	87	1.85	5.14	—0.37
Ahmedabad	102.8	75.8	51	0.73	2.31	1 3
Nizamabad (Indur)	105.9	85 8	35	..	1.8	—1.13
Hyderabad	101.1	81.9	68	..	3.77	0.01
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91 1	7 9	77	0.04	10.23	1 89
Calicut	88.8	76.6	94	0.3	19.02	2 97
Cochin	89 6	78.7	94	0.02	21.01	3.23
Colombo	86.9	76.5	83	0.14	71.27	24.13
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96.3	83.5	66	..	20.83	12.38
Bellary	101	8 74.9	63	0.11	10.09	5.24
Cuddapah	106.4	74.8	52	..	9.74	3.17
Madras	93.6	82.3	69	..	21.26	—0.63
Bangalore	90.8	69.8	80	..	10 10	1.38
Coimbatore	95.6	73 2	79	0.06	9.55	0 09
Trichinopoly	99 6	79.4	61	..	13.29	—0.45
Negapatam	98.9	79.9	71	..	24.64	—7.19

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 24th May 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.666 Ins
Temperature of Air	88.0 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	81.7 ,,
Dew Point	79.7 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.793 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	7.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	93 2 ,,
Minimum	83 8 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSW, W WNW
Movement of Wind do. do.	126 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 inches.
Total fall during month	0.00 ,,
Do. do. year	0.04 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 24th	0.00

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 25.

Pundit	Cribbon	Sourabaya
Beme	Scott	Rangoon
Lhasa	King	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

May 25.

Benlawers	Bee	Hull

The following vessels entered for loading:—

Steamer	Moyori Maru	for	Kobe
,,	City of Lahore	for	Karachi

May 25.

S. S. Pandit:—The steamer Pandit, 3,832 tons, Captain W. J. Cribbon, arrived here on Thursday from Sourabaya, which port she left on the 14th ultimo, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Beme:—The steamer Beme, 1,399 tons, Captain D. Scott, arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday from Rangoon, with bulk oil as cargo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here on Thursday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers on board.

S. S. Benlawers:—The steamer Benlawers, 2,520 tons, Captain D. W. Bee, sailed on Thursday for Hull via Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

Thursday, 25th May, 1916

PRINCES DOCK.

B. Liddesdale	Porfar	W. & A. G. & Co
C&R. City of Lahore	Laliday	K. N. & Co
D.&E. Moyori Maru	Tanaguchi	N. Y. K.
F. Domingo de Larrinaga	Nickels	T. M. & Co
M. Malta	Talbot	P. & O. Co

HARBOUR HALL.

Babaduri	B. S. N. Co
Nebravati	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Tarbetness	L. Dreyfus & Co	
3 Lawoe	Lorne	D. M. Khandwani
5 Kinkasan Maru	Koizumi	N. Y. Kaisha
6 Erimpura		M. & Co
8 Almerian	J. MacKintosh & Co	
12&13 Catania	Beameraja	Italian Mail
14 Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
16 Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Sardinia	Jeffrey	P. & O. Co
4 Ormara	MacLean	M. M. & Co
6 Scindia	Erskine	W. & A. G. & Co

H. W.

Beme	Scott	S. Wallace & Co

M. W. D. D.

Akbar	Mannah	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Chauda		M.M. & Co
Egyptian Transport	James	T. M. & Co
Flor-de-Dia	Abood	Balme
Pundit	Cribbon	M. M. & Co
Singu	Riew	S. Wallace
Virawa	Mande	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS

May 25.

FOR LONDON.

Sardinia (s) 9 bales animal hair, H. A. Oomer and Sons; 11 bales calf skins, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 40 bales cow hides, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 6 bales goat and sheep skins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 4 bales cow hides, R. M. Kooka; 3 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein, 3 bales goat skins, E. N. Stein; 4 bales hides, E. N. Stein; 5 bales cow hides, C. Rahimtoola and Sons; 250 bales hemp, L. F. Campbell and Co.; 3 cwts. ivory, A. H. Mawji and Co.; 42 cwts. herabole, A. H. Mawji and Co.; 12 cwts. haruducken, A. H. Mawji and Co.; 75 cwts. olibanum, A. H. Mawji and Co.; 125 cwts. olibanum, N. Kassam; 2 casks soda sulphide crystals, Coutts and Co.; 25 cwts. gum olibanum, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia (s) 2,000 cwts. saltpetre, Ralli Brothers; 5 cases sola hats, C. Macdonald and Co.; 8,450 cwts. groundnuts, Bombay Co.; 533 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia (s) 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,099 cwts. teel seed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts. poppy seed, Ralli Brothers; 991 cwts. lentils, John Fachiri; 1,042 cwts. poppy seed, John Fachiri; 2,494 cwts. groundnuts, John Fachiri; 498 cwts. mustard seed, John Fachiri.

Domingo de Larinaga (s) 75 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 176 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 120 bales cotton fly, M. Amersey and Co.

Liddesdale (s) 26 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 495 cwts. mustard, John Fachiri.

Invercharina (s) 2,200 tons manganese ore, T. Morrison and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Catania (s) 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 208 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Catania (s) 300 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Catania (s) 101 cwts. mustard seed, M. Jafferbhoy; 4,000 cwts. linseed, A. Durst.

FOR GLASGOW.

Tarbetness (s) 6,000 cwts. barley, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 189 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, B. Abeerchand and Co.

Moyori Maru (s) 320 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 1,550 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Totomi Maru (s) 50 cases camphor, E. F. Kavarana; 1½ cwts. ivory, A. Laduck.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Totomi Maru (s) 5½ cwts. ivory, A. Laduck.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Totomi Maru (s) 2 cwts. ivory, A. Laduck.

IMPORTS.

May 25.

S. S. Beme from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.—407,000 I. gallons kerosine oil, 290 casks lubricating oil, 50 cases 10 casks mineral grease.

HEAVY RAIN AT COLOMBO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 24.

The "Madras Mail's" Tuticorn correspondent telegraphs:—The steamer Lightning arrived here yesterday from Colombo with nearly 290 passengers and 50 mail bags intended for Dhanushkodi. The crew reported a great cyclone and heavy floods at Colombo where all railway traffic suspended. The mails and passengers cannot proceed to Dhanushkodi and hence the traffic is diverted through Tuticorin. There has been heavy rain in and around Colombo and the Kalani River is rising. The coaling of steamers is severely hampered, lighters being pitched and tossed about so badly. The Kashgar broke her moorings but was not damaged. The Captain of a P. & O. steamer which arrived very late at Colombo from Penang reported that several ships had arrived in Penang badly knocked about from Calcutta between Galle and Colombo. The Captain could see nothing for three hours. He opined this is not the breaking of the monsoon. Many washabouts have been reported on the railway line.

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COMMERCIAL.

THE WHEAT POSITION.

The returns show that the total imports of wheat by rail, river, and set (foreign and coastwise) into the ports of Bombay, Karachi, and Calcutta for the week ending the 13th May, 1916, were 8,898 tons as against 55,704 tons and 20,489 tons for the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914 respectively. For the same period the total exports by sea to foreign countries amounted to 1,465 tons as against 31,922 tons and 13,357 tons in the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914 respectively. These weekly figures of exports represent wheat entered for shipment, excluding in certain cases only the short shipments reported during the period.

The details of imports and exports as specified above were as follows:—

	For week ending 13th May 1916.	For week ending 15th May 1915.	For week ending 16th May 1914.
Iports.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Into Bombay ...	4,783	11,447	3,713
,, Karachi ...	1,411	36,156	11,371
,, Calcutta ...	2,724	8,101	5,405
Total	8,898	55,704	20,489

Exports.	On Government account. Tons.	On private account. Tons.	Total. Tons.
From Bombay		77	77
,, Karachi		1,387	1,387
,, Calcutta		1	1
Total		1,465	1,465
From Bombay		2,436	204
,, Karachi		22,635	12,402
,, Calcutta		6,851	51
Total		31,922	13,357

The imports of wheat by rail, river, and sea from the 2nd April to 13th May, 1916, were:—

	Tons.
Into Bombay	28,396
,, Karachi	8,953
,, Calcutta	21,120
Total	58,469

this total showing a decrease of about 67 per cent. on the total imports (184,898 tons) in the corresponding period of last year.

The exports of wheat by sea to foreign countries from the 2nd April to 13th May, 1916, were:—

	Tons.
From Bombay	149
,, Karachi	4,699
,, Calcutta	23
Total	4,871

The quantities exported in the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914 were 68,177 tons and 24,908 tons respectively. These figures have been arrived at by adding the last two weeks' figures to the corrected figures in the Sea-borne Trade returns for April.

II.—THE JUTE POSITION.

The total arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta* by all routes during the week ending the 13th May, 1916, were 28,145 bales of 400 lbs. each as against 64,797 bales in 1915 and 35,442 bales in 1914. For the same period the total exports of raw jute by sea to foreign countries from Calcutta and Chittagong amounted to 16,195 bales of 400 lbs. each as against 30,514 bales and 22,310 bales in the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914 respectively. The imports of raw jute into Calcutta from the beginning of the present season (1st July) are 9 per cent. more than in the corresponding period of 1914-15 but 5 per cent. less than in 1913-14. The exports of raw jute from the beginning of the present season (1st July) are 8 per cent. more than in 1914-15 but 37 per cent. less than in 1913-14. The exports of gunny bags from Calcutta during the week ending the 13th May, 1916, were 5 millions as against 11·8 millions last year and 1·5 millions in 1914, thus showing a decrease of 57 per cent. as compared with the figures of the corresponding period of 1915 but an increase of 230 per cent. over the figures of 1914. These percentage increases do not indicate the real increase in the quantity of bags manufactured and exported because bags of different dimensions and weight are included in the total number. The number of gunny bags entered for shipment from January to date amounted to 312 millions in 1916, as against 199 millions in 1915 and 147 millions in 1914. The exports of gunny cloth from Calcutta during the week of report were 15 million yards as against 18 million yards in the same period last year and 6 million yards in 1914, thus showing a decrease of 18 per cent. as compared with the figures of the corresponding period of 1915 but an increase of 131 per cent. over the figures of 1914. The total exports of gunny cloth entered for shipment from January to date were 404 million yards, as against 392 million yards in the same period last year, and 376 million yards in 1914.

III.—THE COTTON POSITION.

The arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay during the week ending the 13th May 1916, were 57,472 bales of 400 lbs. each as against 59,444 bales and 95,620 bales in the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914 respectively. The arrivals from the beginning of the present season (1st September) were 2,677,079 bales, an increase of 21 per cent. over the figures of the corresponding period of 1914-15, but a decrease of 14 per cent. as compared with 1913-14.

The total imports during the week ending the 13th May 1916, of cotton piecegoods by sea from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon amounted to 52 million yards as against 36 million yards and 43 million yards in the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914 respectively. The total quantity of piecegoods (Indian and foreign) despatched during the same period by rail from the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Madras amounted to 3,318 tons as against 3,730 tons in 1915 and 3,431 tons in 1914.

*By Calcutta is meant the Calcutta trade block consisting of the town of Calcutta with Howrah and the Kidderpore Docks. The imports exclude, therefore, imports into those jute mills which are outside this area. Such mills form the large majority of the total mills manufacturing jute.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 24th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	12,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,500
,, ,, Sales of East Indian ..	1,150
,, ,, Imports	Nil.
Mid. Americans	..8.59—14
Egyptian F. G. F.	Mutilated.
New York 11 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) 10-30 a.m...	July 12.89—9
	Oct. 12.86—14
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	..July 12.79—11
	Oct. 12.72—12

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 25.

Total Imports 12,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
May	8.35	
May-June	8.27	—3
June-July	8.22	
July-Aug.	8.19	
Aug.-Sept.	8.11	
Sept.-Oct.	7.98	
Oct.-Nov.	7.89	—2
Nov.-Dec.	7.82	
Dec.-Jan.	7.79	
Jan.-Feb.	7.76	
Feb.-Mar.	7.74	
Mar.-Apl.	7.72	—1
Apl.-May	7.70	
May-June	7.68	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 24th

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
May.	8.32	
May-June.	8.24	
June-July	8.18	—1
July-Aug.	8.16	
Aug.-Sept.	8.09	
Sept.-Oct.	7.96	unchgd.
Oct.-Nov.	7.87	
Nov.-Dec.	7.80	—1
Dec.-Jan.	7.77	unchgd.
Jan.-Feb.	7.74	—1
Feb.-March	7.73	unchgd.
March-April	7.71	
April-May	7.69	—1
May-June	7.67	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, May 24th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	11.29 unchgd.
November	11.13—11
January	11.00— 7

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 24th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	11,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	13,000
,, ,, to Continent ..	4,000
Futures at New York July ..	12.95+ 8
Futures at New York October..	12.96+11
Spot Cotton at New York ..	13.05+ 5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	12.95+ 1
Futures at New Orleans July ..	12.89+15
Futures at New Orleans October.	12.79+11
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	9¾ unchgd.
Demand Bills	..4.75.75unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars	71½+⅛

MONEY MARKETS.

London, May 24th

Bar Silver Spot	34 3/16+ ./16	
Closing Tone of Silver:—Mint Buying Quiet.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 9/16	Unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4½	
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5	
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	5½	
Interest day to day loans	3½	
,, 7 day market loans	4	
Transfers on Madras Rs. 3,50,000 @ 1/4 5/32.		
Consols 2½%	.. 58—⅛	
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	53¼	Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80¾	
Government Securities 3%	69¼	
Ex. On London at Paris Francs 28.21 Unchgd.		

WAR LOANS.

London, May 24th.

3½% 1925—1928..	£88¼ Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945..	£95⅜ Unchgd.

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, May 24th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 30,00,000:—

Rs.			Rs.
8,000 were allotted to	Calcutta		
30,000 ,, ,,	to Bombay	}	1,07,000
69,000 ,, ,,	to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta		at 1-4 3/32	
,, Bombay			
Min Rate Received	Calcutta / Bombay	15%	above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.			Rs.
4,57,000 were allotted to	Calcutta		
2,29,000 ,, ,,	to Bombay	}	6,86000,
.. .. ,, ,,	to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta		at 1-4 3/32	
,, Bombay			
Min. Rate Received	Calcutta / Madras / Bombay	15%	above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.			Rs.
11,21,000 were allotted to	Calcutta		
5,57,000 ,, ,,	to Bombay	}	22,07,000
5,29,000 ,, ,,	to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta		at 1-4 1/8.	
,, Bombay			
Min. Rate Received	Calcutta / Bombay	15%	above that rate in full.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 92,76.000

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 30,00,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 24th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. inclusive steamer loading May-June sellers. 64/6+3d.

AUSTRALIAN

South Australian April Sellers unchgd. 65
Victorian April Sellers unchgd. 67
New South Wales May Sellers. unchgd. 63/9

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers. 68
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June, London Value. 75+1s.
Toria Rapeseed May-June Sellers unchgd. 68/3

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta May-June Buyers unchgd 73
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April May Paid. 70+2s.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper unchanged. £156
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal £132½—2½
Copper Braziers £172
Yellow Metal 17½
Hard Spelter 75
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 30lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool 18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool, £28
Pig Iron, No. 1, Garsherrie £6 11·6

Unchanged.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers unchgd. 2/9½
Plantation First Latex Crepe June Steady 2/8¾ to 2/9¼

JAVA SUGAR.

New Java Nos. 10/13 C. & S.

Calcutta. Aug.-Oct.	21/9	
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Aug.-Oct.	21/10½	Unchgd.
Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct.	23/9	
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Aug.-Oct.	23/10½	

Tone—Nominal.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 25.

The market to-day has been quiet with little doing except in D/orders for K/Akolas. The rates fixed were the same as those of yesterday, the room rate for K/Akola being Rs. 256.

Otherwise little business is reported on account of surveys on tenders against May contracts.

Ready cotton is in poor demand.

We quote:—

G. Broach, 289, 1917 April.
F. G. Bengal, 224, 1917 January.
K/Akola, 259/9, 1917 July.

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths	1915-16	1914-15	Difference.
Khandesh ..	351,088	235,359	+ 116,269
Central India ..	209,126	155,204	+ 53,922
Barsi & Nagar ..	241,700	151,366	+ 90,334
Berar ..	416,771	416,771	+ 246,140
Central Provinces	178,983	206,419	— 35,436
Compta & Dharwar. ..	108,512		
Northrn Westerns.	71,603	200,349	+ 17,017
Cocanada.	21,640		
Tinnevelly and Cambodia.	15,711		
Dholleras.. ..	93,192	157,506	— 64,314
Broach	258,779	251,854	+ 26,925
Hafrustana ..	72,360		
N. W. Prov. ..	307,208	517,428	+ 40,378
Sind-Punjab. ..	178,270		
Persian ..	481	708	— 227
American ..	....	195	— 195
Egyptian ..	691	593	+ 98
Other Sorts ..	2,313	1,196	+ 1,117
Total ..	2,769,976	2,277,948	+ 492,028

Messrs. PATEL BROS. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach			288	Apr. 1916
M. G. Begals		234	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Begals	225	215	..	May 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	218	..	..	,,
M. G. Khandesh	245	232	..	,,
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	272	..	..	,,
M. G. Nagpore	272	..	..	,,
M. G Akola Khgm ..	266	..	..	,,
Do.	258/9	..	..	July. 1916
M. G. Bengals	229/0	..	..	,,
M. G. Broach	281/2	..	..	May 1916
H. G. Westerns	..	..	304	M/June '16
M. G. Westerns	..	..	315	,,
H. G. Compta	..	..	347	,,
Saw Ginned Dharwar. ..	..	..	3 2	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaon..	263	..	..	Jan. 1917

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the State Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 25th May, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Indore Ujain (M.G.)	..	..	258	..	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	235	225	213	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	216	206	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	245	231	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	248	..	Ready
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	278	..	Ready
Oomra M. G. (Fair Staple)	..	254	246	..	Ready
	..	256	248	..	Ready
Akola-Kghm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	..	256	248	..	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	259	251	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	262	254	..	Ready
Nagpore Kamptí (M.G.)	..	267	259	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	268	260	..	Ready
	289	284	279	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	310	Ready
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
Surat (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	..	243	231	..	Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	310	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	310	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	315	Ready
,, (H.G.)	..	..	..	308	Ready
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	335	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	295	..	..	Ready
Do. (H.G.)	..	285	..	..	Ready

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 24th May.

Cotton	7,187 Bales.
Wheat	17,646 cwts.
Linseed	7,420 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	412 ,,
Ginjellyseed	947 ,,
Poppyseed	301 ,,
Groundnuts	299 ,,
Castorseed	2,079 ,,
Rice	2,356 ,,
Myrabollams	2,447 ,,
Cottonseed	1,461 ,,
Gram	2,723 ,,
Joowar	1,876 ,,
Barley	2,909 ,,

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—		
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d	
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.	
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d.	June.
Banks' Buying Rates:—		
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 13-32d.	
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 13-32d.	June.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 5/8d.	
Francs 3 m-s. do.	195½	
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	157½	
Do. Shanghai	220	
Do. Yokohama	154½	

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-4-0
Australian Do.	25-0-0
Bombay Do.	25-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	18-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	81-14-0

SHARE MARKET

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 25.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood slightly easy to-day.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares opened with a spurt to-day and a fair advance was registered, but before close the rates underwent a drop by about Rs. 25.

In Mill shares for May delivery Davids closed at Rs. 470.

Fazulbhai were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 497½ to Rs. 492½, Standards from Rs. 1,227½ to Rs. 1,215, Madhavji from Rs. 1,470 to Rs. 1,477½ and Swadeshi from Rs. 1,675 to Rs. 1,685.

Centrals declined to Rs. 2,160.

Currimbhai were placed at Rs. 253½, Crescent at Rs. 116½, Indore-Malwas at Rs. 270 and Indian Bleachings at Rs. 160.

New Great Eastern declined to Rs. 180.

Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 645.

Bank of India shares improved to Rs. 71.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 175 to Rs. 180. Deferred from Rs. 712½ to Rs. 735.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares were placed from the prices varying from Rs. 1,320 to Rs. 1,355.

Tapti Valley Railway shares were placed at Rs. 565. Central Provinces at Rs. 118, Gujarat Railway at Rs. 100, and Amritsar Patti at Rs. 146.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 81.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 74½ (long-dated).

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 24.

In the Share Market interest shewn in the tea shares again eclipsed the attention paid to jute, which in the absence of buyers declined a few points with only a small business reported. There was very little doing in coals. The miscellaneous section was again fairly well patronised. Bhalgora Coal Company has recommended a dividend of Re. 1 per share for half year just ended.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal Bhatdee 13, Saltore 7/4 to 7.

Jute:—Budge Budge ord 406, Clive ord 117/8, 119, Delta ord 408, 409, Empire ord 34/14, 34/8, 34/6, 34/10, Fort Gloster prefs 120, Hooghly prefs 13/10, Kamarhatty ord 338, 337, 336, 338, Kanknarrah ord 455, 454, Northbrook ord 30/4, 30/8, Khardah prefs 106, Reliance ord 200.

Tea:—Atal 19/12, 20, 20/4, Bishnauth 32/4 to 32/12, Central Cachar 106, 107, Chandypore 13, Darjeeling Himalayan 15/12, Dejoo Valley 9/8, Dessai and Parbuttia 253, Eastern Terai 15/12, 16, Huldibarj 365, 366, Hattikhira 28, 28/8, Jaybirpara 18/4 to 20/8, Kalacherra 131, Lackatoorah 241, 242, Lohaghur 50/8, 51, North Western Cachar 262, 263, Phoenix 67, 68, 69, Roopacherra 30/4, Rydak 260.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Jute 5½ per cent. debentures 103, Calcutta Tramways 98/8, Calcutta Ice 13/12, 14, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway 285 s.c. Fort Gloster debentures 105/8, Howrah Oil 27/4, 27/8, Mongkibel Rubber 18/12, 19, 19/2.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 86/8 to 80/12 and small lots were done at Rs. 80/14 to 81.

BANK OF BOMBAY RATE.

The Bank yesterday reduced its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to six per centum per annum. Rates for other business are subject to arrangement.

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 25.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND COS. WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., writing from London on April 27th, say:—

GOLD.

The external movements have been substantially in favour of the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

April 20, £8,000 in bar gold.
April 26, £1,887,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

April 20, £50,000 in sovereigns for S. America.
April 25, £40,000 in sovereigns for U. S. A.
April 25, £100,000 in sovereigns for Spain.
April 26, £110,000 in sovereigns for Spain.

During the week the net increase amounted to £1,595,000.

The Rhodesian output for March, 1916, amounted to £335,368, as compared with £299,386 in March, 1915, and £313,769 in February, 1916.

The French paper "L'Information" gives the following details with regard to gold in Russia.

"The Russian Government, anxious to increase the gold reserve of the State Bank, and to favour the production of gold within the Empire, have decided to accord for gold brought voluntarily to the Laboratories or to the Bank a premium of 45 per cent. on the pre-War price. Unfortunately, notwithstanding the prohibition of gold exports, the receipts of gold have barely increased; for merchants purchase the metal and send it abroad by the Asiatic route. In these circumstances the Russian Minister of Commerce and Industries has decided to ask for power to requisition gold in the hands of private people, payment to be made therefor, plus the premium of 45 per cent. as stated above."

SILVER.

The principal event during the week, which consisted of only three working days, has been the establishment of a fresh record in the price during recent years. To-day's quotation, 33d., has not been reached since November, 1916, when it touched 33 1/8d.

The ease with which the quotation moved from 31 3/16d. on the 20th, the day before the holidays, to 32d. upon the day after, the maintenance of the rise yesterday and the sensational advance to-day to 33d., indicate the existence of considerable vigour in the Market. Its present condition is such that absolute freedom of supplies cannot be counted upon at any particular figure. At a level of 33d., the inherent strength of the Market appears to be as robust as it was at 27d., and he would be a bold prophet who would deny the possibility of the price mounting to still higher figures.

Given exhausted stocks, high expectations on the part of producing mines, and continuous purchases arising from the necessities of coinage, enquiries which can hardly be staved off, and which emanate from several countries at one time—the situation admits of little or no modification. Any temporary lull in the demand and easing of the price would only serve to encourage speculative interest, and for that reason a reaction, when it comes, may be comparatively small and short-lived.

Although 33d. sounds a high price, it is an interesting fact that this is exactly half the price per ounce of coined British silver. Thus the mere impress of the die upon a sterling silver coin is to-day of exactly the same value as the silver contained therein.

The Indian Bazaars, influenced by a shrinkage of their local stock and also by the general position of affairs, have competed for the moderate amount of supplies, which have recently been offered for disposal.

It will be observed from the following figures that although coined silver has been now included in the Silver Reserve of the Indian Treasury, the total is 77 lakhs less than that given in the last return.

The last three Indian Currency Returns received by cable give details in lakhs of rupee as follows:—

Notes in Circulation:—6,634, April 7th; 6,532 April 15th; 6,483, April 22nd.

Reserve in silver coin:—2,217, April 7th; 2,078, April 15th; 2,001 (and bullion), April 22nd.

Gold coin and bullion:—1,225, April 7th; 1,225, April 15th; 1,225, April 22nd.

Gold in England:—1,192, April 7th, 1,192, April 15th; 1,192, April 22nd.

The stock in Bombay consists of 2,900 bars, as compared with 3,100 bars last week.

The stock in Shanghai on 31st March, 1916, consisted of 1,408 bars and about 38,000,000 ounces in sycee, as compared with 1,302 bars and about 41,000,000 ounces in sycee on March, 17th, 1916.

No shipment was made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.:—

April 25, 32 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
April 26, 32 1/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
April 27, 33 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average for the week, 32.354.
Bank Rate, 5 per cent.
Bar Gold per oz., std., 77/9.
French gold coin per oz., nominal.
U. S. A. gold coin per oz., nominal.
The quotation to-day for cash is 1 13/16d. above that fixed a week ago.

SUIT FOR PARTITION

HINDU WIDOW'S RIGHT TO MAINTAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, May 24.

A cablegram was received on Friday last announcing that the Privy Council had disposed of an important point of Hindu Law whether a Hindu widow has a right to maintain a suit for partition of joint family estate after her husband's death.

In 1908 Mr. Harihar Talatulay, of Nagpur, brought a suit for partition of joint family estates against his brothers Sadasheo and Dhundiraj Talatulay and another in the District Judge's Court, Nagpur. For the purposes of the suit the property for the plaintiff's share alone was valued 18 lakhs. While the case was still proceeding, the plaintiff died and subsequently his widow Mussamat Girjabhai filed an application for maintaining the suit. The defendants opposed it, but the District Judge ruled in favour of the applicant. The defendants appealed to the Judicial Commissioner's Court. Dr. Rash Behari Ghose appeared for the appellants, while Mr. Golabchandra Sastry appeared for the respondent.

Justices Drake-Brockman and Stanyon in concurrent judgments reversed the lower court's finding against which Girjabai appealed to the Privy Council.

The appeal was argued on April 16th and judgment was delivered on May 19th, with the result that the Privy Council upheld the original court's ruling.

STATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA RESOLUTION

Three questions of importance have lately been engaging the attention of the Government of India in connection with the policy regarding State scholarships:—(a) The advisability, in the interest of female education in this country, of assisting and encouraging Indian women to receive a medical training outside India in the United Kingdom or elsewhere; (b) The insufficiency, in some cases, of the existing rates of Government scholarships; and (c) The difficulty of securing the admission of State scholars to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

2. The importance of (a) has been emphasised by the recent institution of a medical service for women in India. Moreover, the provision of facilities for a course of training in Europe should increase the attractiveness of the study of medicine as well as afford an inducement and an opportunity for the best women graduates to undertake special courses of training abroad. The Government of India have accordingly invited and obtained the approval of the Secretary of State to the grant, from Imperial revenues to an Indian woman graduate of one scholarship annually, tenable in the United Kingdom or, with special sanction, in foreign countries. This scholarship, however, will not necessarily be confined to the study of medicine but will also be available for training in certain other subjects. The general practice will be that while the scholarship will usually be awarded for the study of medicine, it may also be available for a candidate who desires to undertake some other educational or professional course. Further particulars regarding the scholarship will be found in Appendices I and II. The first scholarship will be awarded in 1916.

3. As regards paragraph I (b) it has been found that in the case of scholars residing at an Oxford or Cambridge college the allowance of 200£. a year is sufficient only to cover the necessary expenses of college life and permits little margin for vacation and other expenses. The existing allowance of 150£. in the case of Oriental scholars is also considered inadequate. Hence after consultation with Local Governments and with the sanction of the Secretary of State the Government of India are pleased to announce that:—

(a) The value of the two Government of India University scholarships and of the scholarships granted to a male member of the domiciled community which are mentioned in paragraph 6 (a) and (c) of this resolution shall be raised from 200£ to 250£ a year when held in a college at Oxford or Cambridge.

(b) The value of the language or Oriental scholarships which are mentioned in paragraph 6 (d) of this resolution shall be raised from 150£ to 200£ a year, on the understanding that the holders of these scholarships will in future be required to pay their own University fees, and it will be further increased to 250£ a year on the same understanding when the scholarship is held in a college at Oxford or Cambridge.

(c) Before a male scholar leaves India his parent or guardian must show that he has sent to the Secretary for India students in London a sum of 25£ for initial outfit expenses. In the case of a technical scholar the sum of 15£ will be sufficient.

4. With regard to paragraph I (c), the difficulty of securing admission to colleges at Oxford and Cambridge is largely due to the late date on which applications for admission on behalf of State scholars are often received. The Secretary of State has recently pointed out that, to ensure success, such applications, accompanied by the requisite testimonials should reach the Secretary for Indian students in March or April each year. The importance of the early and punctual submission of the nomination of scholars was therefore brought to the attention of Local Governments and Universities. As will be observed from this Department's letter No. 2428-2432 dated the 24th December 1913, nominations for University scholarships are required to be submitted in the spring or earlier. The Government of India have been in communication with the Secretary of State regarding this matter and have ascertained that, in cases where delay is inevitable through the necessity of awaiting examination results, arrangements for the admission of scholars to Oxford and Cambridge colleges may be made, provided that the selection is reported to the Secretary of State by telegram early in June and testimonials forwarded during that month. In order that this may be done, the Government of India desire that in the case of all State scholarships application should be received on or before May 15th at the very latest. Nominations submitted after that date cannot be considered, as otherwise the interests of all concerned may be affected adversely. It is hoped that by this means the arrangements made for the admission of State scholars to the English Universities, and especially those of Oxford and Cambridge will be rendered more effective.

5. For the sake of convenience the present opportunity is taken to supersede and collate all previous resolutions and orders on this subject, and to issue the present resolution, the appendices to which deal with State scholarships of all kinds held abroad and the rules relating to them. It is proposed, instead of issuing supplementary instructions which may be required in future to embody them in re-issues of the present appendices. It is thought that this method will be convenient to the public since enquiries regarding the conditions of these scholarships are frequent.

6. The Government of India have from time to time sanctioned from Imperial revenues the following State scholarships (including that established in this resolution) tenable abroad by students of this country:—

(a) Two scholarships of 200£ or 250£ (vide paragraph 3 (a)) to be awarded annually by the Universities (vide the Government, resolution No. I.45-57, dated the 12th February 1886.)

(Continued from Column 6.)

(b) Ten technical scholarships of 150£ to be awarded annually to a statutory native of India) vide the Government of India, Home Department, resolution No. 41 dated the 20th January 1904).

(c) One scholarship of 200£ or 250£ (vide paragraph 3 (a)) to be awarded annually to a male student of the domiciled community (vide the Government of India, Home Department, resolution No. 221-238, dated the 19th March 1907).

(d) Two scholarships of 200£ or 250£ (vide paragraph 3 (b) to be awarded annually for the study of Oriental languages) (vide the Government of India, Home Department, resolution No. 731-743, dated the 1st September 1908).

(e) One scholarship of 200£ to be awarded annually to a female candidate of the domiciled community (vide the Government of India, Department of Education, resolution No. 1233-1247, dated the 10th July 1913).

(f) One scholarship of 200£ to be awarded annually to an Indian woman graduate (vide paragraph 2 of this resolution).

(Continued in Column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 10th Vaisakh Vad, 1972.
Mahomedan: 23rd Rajab, 1334.
Parsi: 15th of Mah 9, 1285.
Phase of the Moon: New Moon, June 1.
Sunrise, 6 h. 2 m.; Sunset, 7 h. 10 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for Muscat, Henjam, Bushire, Fao, Koweit, Chabar, Jask, Linga, Bahrein, Bunder Abas, Busra, and Mohammerah will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 7-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 27.

Bombay Medical Union, Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the members of the Union, 7-15 p.m., followed by a dinner at 8-45 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 28.

Parsi Gymkhana: Annual General Meeting, Gymkhana Pavilion, Marine Lines, 11 a.m.
Meeting of South Indians in Bombay to express sense of grief at death of Mr. G. Subramania Iyer, Mangaldas House, Girgaum, 5-45 p.m.

MONDAY, May 29.

Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Third Ordinary General Meeting, 121, Esplanade Road, 4 p.m.
P. and O. s. s. Caledonia with English Mails of 12th instant, due at 8 a.m.

TUESDAY, May 30.

Departure of P. and O. s. s. Sardinia with Homeward Mails.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

JOHANNES—On 24th May, (Empire Day), at the Cama Hospital, Mrs. Johannes, wife of Mr. A. Johannes, Government Telegraphs, of a son.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

May 26.

148. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "J" Coy., during week ending 27th May.
149. Range.—The Ghat Kopar and Miniature Ranges will be closed until further notice.
150. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men; intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join, as recruits drills will commence early in the monsoon.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

May 25.

No. 175—DUTIES:—
Duties for the week commencing Monday, 22nd instant:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week Lieut. E. W. Wilson.
Orderly Officer next for duty 2nd Lieutenant H. G. Weber.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. W. A. Niven.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. Grimshaw.
No. 164—RECRUITS:—
Several vacancies exist in the Corps for recruits; any wishing to be enrolled, can see the conditions by applying to the Sergeant-Major of the Corps at Headquarters, Bazar Gate Street, Fort. Recruits gun drill parades will probably commence in June.
No. 170—CLOTHING:—
All great coats and water bottles in possession of members must be returned to the Quarter Master's stores at once.
No. 178—LEAVE:—
Sapper A. Pearce, E. E. Company, is granted leave of absence from 26-5-16 to 29-5-16, both days inclusive.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Poona, May 25

424 Signallers.—Signallers will parade at Head Quarters on Fridays at 5-30 p.m. until further notice.
425 Bugles.—All bugles in possession of members of the Corps must be returned to Head Quarters at once.

(Sd.) C. GRAHAM-SMITH, Captain,
for Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE LADY HARDIEGE WAR HOSPITAL.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 5 p.m.

BAND AT THE R. B. Y. CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

March.—Nibelungen ..... Wagner
Overture.—Stradella ..... Ftolow
Valse.—Mon Ami ..... Gassner
Selection.—The Duchess of Dantzic ... Caryll. (Sans Gene)
Song (Cornet Solo) The Lost Chord ... Sullivan.
Melodies from.—The Dollar Princess ... Fall
Highland Patrol.—The Wee Macgreegor Amers.

INCOMING MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Caledonia with the outward mails of the 12th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 3 a.m. on Monday next.

A PROW SUNK.

Prow No. 5488 laden with coal belonging to Mr. Fardunji Karaka, sank on Wednesday evening, at Darukhana, owing to a heavy stress of weather and high tide. No lives were lost.

FIRE IN A MILL.

A fire broke out on Wednesday in the Spinning Department of the Jam Weaving Mills at Sopari Baug Road. It was quickly put out. The fire was caused by friction. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 3,000, which is covered by insurance.

MANDVI PUBLIC VACCINE STATION.

The Commissioner of Police notifies that the Mandvi Public Vaccine Station, which is at present situated at Abdul Rahiman Street, Dr. Nicholson's Dispensary, will be removed to the premises of the Nagdevi Municipal Marathi School, Abdul Rahiman Street, from the 1st proximo.

LATE MR. G. SUBRAMANIA IYER.

A public meeting of the South Indian Residents of Bombay will be held in Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, Girgaum, on Sunday the 28th instant, at 5-45 p.m., to express their sense of grief and the irreparable loss the country and especially South India has sustained at the death of Mr. G. Subramania Iyer, the veteran publicist, practical social reformer, staunch patriot and educationist of S. India. Mr. K. Natrajan, Editor of the "Indian Social Reformer," will preside.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Luxmidas Jivraj, in the employ of Lalji Luxmidas, reports to the Police the theft of eight pounds of camphor, the value of which he estimates at Rs. 1,200, from his godown in Samuel Street.

Ali Vajir, a milk-supplier of Sandhurst Road, reports the theft of a shirt in the pocket of which were a gold watch and chain, and currency notes and gold buttons of the collective value of Rs. 811.

Gopaldas Bunchhordas, a merchant of Mumbadevi, reports that he missed his "bundi" containing a watch and buttons of the aggregate value of Rs. 305. He says that his servant has disappeared.

EXAMINATION IN FIRST AID.

The Examination of the First Aid Class conducted by Dr. M. B. Senjit under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, was held on 23rd ultimo at Kelewady Municipal Marathi School, Girgaum, by Dr. G. V. Kher and the following students are declared to have passed the Examination:—

S. R. Bagwe, Ramrao Vinayak Kothare, Vishwas Anandrao Pitale, V. R. Phonde, Jayvant N. Senjit, B. V. Kale, Mangesh Damodhar Wagle, Chandrakant R. Wagal, Govindrao G. Dharadhar, V. D. Sumanttal, Ramkrishna Damodar Sule.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Nine attacks and eight deaths from plague, twelve attacks and four deaths from small pox and one attack of cholera were recorded in the city on Wednesday, the plague cases being reported as follows:—Byculla, two attacks and two deaths; Market, two attacks and one death; Worli, Second Nagpada, Mahalaxmi, Girgaum, one attack and one death each; Umarkhadi, one attack; and Mahim, one death. The total mortality from all causes was 81, as compared with 61 of the corresponding day of last year and 94 of 1914. Out of a total of 2,017 rats caught, 37 were found to be plague-stricken.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Plague mortality in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 20th instant occurred as follows:—

Bombay City 85, Ahmedabad District 1 (imported), Surat Town and Port 2, other places in Surat District 1, Bandra Port 1, other places in Thana District 4, Satara District 2, Ahmednagar District 4, Sholapur District 2, Kolaba District 7, Ratnagiri Port 1, other places in Ratnagiri District 5, Belgaum District 4, Dharwar District 14, Karachi Town and Port 14, Hyderabad District 1, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 6, Mangrol Port 8 and Satara Agency 3. Total 185.

AGARKAR DAY CELEBRATION.

The Hon. secretaries of the Agarkar Day Celebration Committee state that the movement has evoked great enthusiasm. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar has accepted the chairmanship of the Committee, while the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjapye, Principal of the Ferguson College, has consented to preside over the public meeting to be held in connection with the celebrations on 2nd July. The full programme and the place of the meeting and dinner will be announced later on. Invitations are being issued to all admirers of Prof. Agarkar and ladies and gentlemen interested in the movement of Social Reform are cordially requested to join in the celebrations. The dinner is open to all, irrespective or caste community or religion. Subscriptions either for general expenses or for the dinner should be sent and enquiries directed to the Hon. secretaries, Agarkar Day Celebration Committee's office, Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

A MOTOR ACCIDENT.

HINDU WOMAN KNOCKED DOWN.

A Hindu woman, named Ithabai, aged about 40 years, was attempting to cross the Manson Road on Wednesday, when she was knocked down by motor car No. 2552, belonging to Lieut.-Col. Dickson of the Supply and Transport Corps, and driven by Gopal Mulji. She was rendered unconscious and was removed to the hospital where she regained consciousness. She is believed to have sustained a slight injury to the head.

"NO THOROUGHFARE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The public in general are much concerned at the high handedness of the Proprietor of the Wadi wherein a passage that leads from the Mahim Station to the Lady Jamsetjee Road to be fenced in with wire-netting thus blocking the said passage. This passage has been in use for the last 20 to 30 years by the general public and we cannot understand why the Municipal authorities or the Government has not stepped in to prevent the right of the public being thus taken away. For the last month or so a notice was put up on the first tree leading to the entrances of the Wadi "No Thoroughfare" from which one could see that the Proprietor of the Wadi meant something therefrom. Is it lawful for the proprietor or owner to block this passage? Why has not the Elected Municipal Councillor for the Wadi not moved in the matter? The passage is used by the said Member of the Corporation and all Municipal employees to go from the station to the public road being shorter and convenient. We hope that the authorities concerned will take immediate action for the removal of the obstruction caused to the general public so that their right which has been exercised for so many years be restored to them.—Yours etc.,

MAHIMWALLA.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

MARWARI CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

SEQUEL TO A HIGH COURT SUIT.

At the Esplanade Police Court the Third Presidency Magistrate heard the case in which one Chimabai, widow of Mahadu Khandu Gavli, charged Dhulla Kupa, a Marwari, with cheating in respect of two currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, or, in the alternative, with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation.

Mr. Kamat appeared for the complainant; while Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. Balubhai T. Desai were for the accused.

The complainant alleged that on the 16th December, 1909, she executed a mortgage in favour of the accused for Rs. 16,500, mortgaging her Haines Road property as security. The consideration for the mortgage consisted of the balance on old accounts of dealings between the accused and her deceased husband as stated by the accused, and Rs. 2,000 paid by the accused to her and her co-widow (since deceased), in the presence of Mr. Dalpatram, her attorney. The amount was paid in two currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each. After execution of the deed was admitted before the Sub-Registrar, the accused represented to her that she being a woman it would be difficult for her to cash the notes. The accused, therefore, offered to cash the notes for her and took them back, promising to pay the amount at his shop. Subsequently, the accused put her and her co-widow off several times and finally denied having received the notes. On the advice of Superintendent Cauty, who could not trace the notes, she filed a suit in the High Court praying for the mortgage being set aside to the extent of the consideration which had failed to pass, and for account. The suit was referred to the Commissioner to take accounts, and the complainant alleged that at the time witness Tukaram Palluji having been subsidised by the accused, she was unable to prove the return of the Rs. 2,000 and the Commissioner made a report allowing the accused's whole claim. Her exception to the Commissioner's report was also disallowed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod. Subsequently the accused and Tukaram fell out, probably over the sharing of the spoil and Tukaram produced a writing signed by the accused acknowledging the return of the Rs. 2,000 to him. She immediately applied for a review and Mr. Justice Macleod on recording the evidence of Mr. Cauty, Tukaram and one Ganesh, who had written the writing, held that the acknowledgment was a genuine document signed by the accused, and on the 3rd December, 1915, passed a decree allowing the item of Rs. 2,000 in her favour and ordering the accused to pay costs throughout.

The accused denied having received the notes from the complainant and said that the writing in question was a fabricated document. He never executed such a document. The charge against him was false. Tukaram and Ganesh had given false evidence.

The case stands adjourned.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A SERVANT.

PROPERTY ESTIMATED AT RS. 3146.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Fitz-Gerald charged one Subrayalu Gurumurthi Chetty, a Madrasee aged 30 years with cheating Jeevabhai Vallabhadas, Munim of Thakurdas Deepchand, a dealer in gold at Sheikh Memon Street in respect of 120 sovereigns and two bars of gold in all worth Rs. 3,146.

The accused was till the 26th September, 1915, a servant in the shop of one Periya Thumboo Chetty, another gold dealer in Abdul Rehman Street.

The prosecution alleged that the accused purchased the sovereigns and bars of gold on his master's account the very next day after he left his service and absconded therewith.

The complainant discovered the fraud that very evening when he went to obtain payment for the gold and he lodged a complaint with the Police.

A few days ago the Bombay Police received from the Madras Police a tin box containing 11 sovereigns and some jewellery worth Rs. 630 in all, which had been found in a well where, it was alleged, the accused had thrown it.

The accused on the 15th instant appearing at a friend's house in Bombay to ask for any letters he might have had was handed over to the Police by the friend who had known that the police "wanted" him.

Mr. Ishwarlal N. Vakil with Mr. Dhondi appeared for the complainant while the accused was undefended.

The hearing of the case was adjourned till the 6th proximo as the principal witnesses in the case were in Madras.

COCAINE PROSECUTION

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate Chief Excise Inspector Nariman charged one Abdulla Khan Sheik Amir with selling a grain of cocaine at Foras Road on Wednesday night and with being in possession of two grains.

On the first charge his Worship sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment and on the second to two weeks.

STRAY DOGS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The destruction of stray dogs by the Municipal authorities in their lethal chamber at Mahalaxmi, has caused an outburst of sentimentality among certain sects of Hindus, to wit, Jains, Wanias, Bhatias, Marwadis and few others, sects that are opposed to the taking of animal life. As an alternative to destroying these creatures it was suggested that they should be deposited in the Pinjrapols where they exist in the city.

Now it is also certain that of the huge number of canines destroyed there might have been a fair proportion of dogs which if they possessed owners would with a little care have become decent specimens like their more fortunate species who have somebody caring for them. The communities who protest against and are averse to animal destruction are comprised almost entirely of merchants, and traders and I think that if each family undertook to own one of these ownerless creatures if not physically objectionable, I believe with a little care they might turn out good and harmless creatures. Diseased dogs, whether by mange, eyesore, or other physical disability might be sent to the Pinjrapoles. Rabies and those likely dangerous specimens should be unhesitatingly destroyed to protect society.—Yours, etc.

M. L. DOUGLAS.

May, 24th 1916.

Messrs. Phiroze M. Dastoor and Co., of 7, Hornby Road, Bombay, have been appointed opticians and oculists in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. This firm also holds appointments to H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda and other Ruling Chiefs.

EMPIRE DAY CELEBRATION

RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 24.

The Empire Day was spent quietly today. Union jacks were flown on Government buildings and many schools were closed. Members of the Anglo-Indian Empire League honoured the day by placing wreaths on the monument of Queen Victoria in the Fytch Square Gardens. The Hon. Mr. J. E. Dubern, president, on whom fell the honour of laying the wreath, addressed the large assembly reminding them that the day was also the anniversary of the founding of the Anglo-Indian Empire League. He referred to the good work being carried out with the great nations of the world for the cause of humanity and next year, to-day, the Empire would be united in joy and peace. The speaker exhorted the members of the League and Anglo-Indian non-members to unite as the members of the Empire had done for the common good. The volunteer band played the National Anthem.

CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 24.

The Empire Day was celebrated for the first time in Calcutta to-day by the general flying of the Union Jack and the decorting of the vessels in the stream. Special services were held at St. Paul's Cathedral, the Holy Communion at 7 a.m. and an Intercession Service at 10-30. The Rev. A. Noakes was the celebrant at both. At this evening's special service the Very Rev. Canon Stewart presided.

CALCUTTA NATIONAL FUND.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 25.

The National Fund, which was started in Calcutta in 1905, has got Rs. 58,000 in Port Trust debentures and Rs. 10,000 in the hands of treasurer, which will soon be invested. A committee of the fund has been recently registered in the name of the National Fund Society and steps are now being taken to give effect to the object of the Society, namely to promote industries and industrial education.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, May 22.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain S. P. MacQueen. Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant R. Clark, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant H. H. Hamilton, Scottish Borderers.

NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Major H. V. Welch, East Surreys.

DIED.

Second-Lieutenant W. P. Unwin, Irish Rifles.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant J. J. Scandrett, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant R. Vernon, Somerset Light Infantry.

MISSING.

Captain D. Grinnell-Milne, Royal Fusiliers.

NOW PRISONER.

Lieutenant E. S. Ward, Yeomanry.

WOUNDED.

Major H. P. Hart, Scottish Borderers.
Captain C. H. Crawshaw, Scottish Borderers.
Captain E. W. Forbes, Warwicks.
Captain D. O. Tripp, North Lancashires.
Lieutenant C. H. Box, Suffolks.
Lieutenant L. Wilmot-Johnson, Suffolks.
Lieutenant R. A. Colvin, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieutenant R. D. Eccleston, Cheshires.
Lieutenant G. T. Hick, Liverpools.
Lieutenant T. W. Irvin, Gordons.
Lieutenant G. A. Swain, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieutenant D. Thomson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant J. Cragg, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant J. Dadd, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant E. F. Griffin, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant H. J. Swain, East Yorkshires.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 24.

The following names of British Officers appear in casualty list No. 97, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

Lieut. G. A. Casser (prisoner of war), Hampshires.
Major J. S. Barker, R. E.

SIMLA, May 24.

The name of the following British officer appears in the 98th casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. C. Raban, I. A.

SUSSEX BATTALION SPORTS

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, May 24.

Most of the finals in the Sussex Battalion Sports came off this evening.

Among the important events was the 880 yards' scratch open race in which Lance-Corporal Treble, of the London Polytechnic, came off first in 2 minutes 9 seconds. Lance-Corporal Treble also ran first in the one mile scratch open race, his time being 4 minutes 49 seconds. In officers' 100 yards' race, Col. F. Johnson was first, Captain Britten Jones second and Captain Robertson third.

B. I. OFFICER'S GALLANT DEED.

AWARD OF ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY'S MEDAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 25.

A pleasing ceremony took place on Wednesday evening at the British India Club when Mr. H. C. Brown, a second officer in the British India Company's service, was presented with a bronze medal and diploma of the Royal Humane Society for gallantry in saving life at sea. There was a distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen present. Mr. D. Carmichael, in presenting the medal and diploma, said.

Ladies and gentlemen,—in handing Mr. Brown the Royal Humane Society's medal and scroll for a very brave deed performed in the Shat-el-Arab on 17th November, 1914, I have a very pleasant duty to perform. The circumstances attending the brave act accomplished by Mr. Brown are these: A barge containing the camp equipment and kit belonging to certain native regiments together with a number of sepoys was lying alongside the Erinpura waiting to be towed up the river, when a squall sprang up which caused the barge to fill and sink and fourteen men, I regret to say, lost their lives. Three were seen in the water of which two were secured by a boat from the Erinpura, but the third, Private Sheikh Hazrut, was carried down the river and as it was impossible to turn the rescue boat in his direction the boat was beached and Mr. Brown ran alongside the river keeping Sheikh Hazrut in view. Hoping the tide would carry him towards the shore, after running a considerable distance Mr. Brown feared the tide would keep Sheikh Hazrut in deep water and he, therefore, decided to swim out and intercept him. Sheikh Hazrut was clinging to a spar, but was becoming exhausted, when Mr. Brown succeeded in reaching the spar and advised and encouraged him what to do. Both drifted down the river together on the spar for about four miles when Mr. Brown by degrees managed to work the spar towards the bank and another officer who had been running along the bank threw a rope which Mr. Brown caught and both were pulled ashore. Had Mr. Brown not dived and joined Sheikh Hazrut on the spar, it is very probable the latter would have been drowned. The heroic act was performed when dusk was coming on, when a heavy sea and strong tide were running and when the water was bitterly cold. A number of military officers on board the transports close to the Erinpura saw the brave act and specially wrote to the Government of India and the company in the matter. Captain C. H. Barber, I.M.S., very kindly wrote an account of the occurrence, as the result of which the Royal Humane Society have forwarded the medal and the scroll, which I have now the pleasure to hand you.

FERRY BOAT CAPSIZES.

LEVEN LIVES LOST IN THE SUNDERBUNDS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 25.

A river accident resulting in the loss of 11 lives is reported from the Sunderbuns. It appears that about ten o'clock on Monday morning a ferry boat was conveying 18 Indian cultivators across the river Bidyadhari to one of the islands, when a gale sprang and the boat was swamped and overturned. Brigadier Robertson of the Salvation Army, who happened to be on the island, witnessed the accident and with the assistance of Staff Captain Richardson and the Postmaster and the cashier lost no time in putting off in a small boat and going to rescue. A strong current was running and the surface of the river was so broken that their boat also was in imminent danger of capsizing. They reached the overturned ferry boat, however, and succeeded in rescuing three persons who were clinging to it as well as four others who were struggling in the water. The remainder were drowned including the ferryman, who had negotiated the river at this point for fourteen years without a mishap.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Luton Town (A)	14	4	9	1	31	44	9
Queen's Pk. R. (A) ..	14	2	7	5	14	37	9
Reading (B)	14	3	9	2	23	64	8

In this competition the clubs in Group A play all those in Group B, not those in the same group, as is usually the case.

MIDLAND COMBINATION.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Agst	Pts.
Leeds City	10	7	1	2	21	13	15
Notts Forest	10	7	0	3	20	12	14
Notts County	10	5	3	2	16	12	13
Grimsby	10	5	2	3	25	10	12
Bradford	10	6	0	4	27	17	12
Sheffield United	10	4	3	3	17	11	11
Huddersfield	10	4	3	3	19	15	11
Rotherham C	10	5	1	4	20	23	11
Hull City	10	4	2	4	18	27	10
Bradford City	10	4	1	5	18	20	9
Leicester Fosse	10	3	3	4	15	19	9
Sheffield Wed	10	3	3	4	16	12	9
Rochdale	10	4	1	5	15	21	9
Stoke	10	4	0	6	21	18	8
Derby County	10	4	0	6	23	28	8
Chesterfield T	10	2	2	5	15	29	8
Lincoln City	10	2	2	5	16	22	7
Barnsley	10	2	0	8	13	27	4

LANCASHIRE COMBINATION.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Agst	Pts.
Burnley	10	8	0	2	20	12	16
Blackpool	10	8	0	2	24	13	16
Manchester C	10	5	3	2	23	19	13
Everton	10	6	1	3	19	16	13
Liverpool	10	4	2	4	21	13	10
Preston N. E.	10	4	2	4	22	19	10
Oldham Ath	10	4	2	4	17	21	10
Stockport C	10	4	1	5	19	18	9
Bolton Wand	10	4	1	5	16	22	9
Bury	10	3	0	7	17	26	6
Manchester U	10	2	1	7	12	24	5
Southport C	10	1	1	8	12	23	2

The question of separation of judicial and executive functions has been engaging the serious consideration of the Government of Mysore and as yet no definite scheme has been formulated. It will take some time more for the subject to be fully discussed. It is understood that this question will form a subject for discussion at the conference of Deputy Commissioners of the provinces which will be held at Mysore during the Birthday-week next month.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

HONOURS FOR CHELSEA.

FULHAM'S FINE WIN AT READING.

In the ordinary way the supplementary competition of the London Combination would have finished on April 29; but as matches between Brentford and Crystal Palace and Watford and West Ham United had been postponed, the committee arranged for these to be played on the following Saturday, the first-mentioned at Brentford and the second probably at Upton Park, the ground of the Watford Club not being available for football after the 29th ultimo.

By an easy victory over Queen's Park Rangers at Stamford Bridge on the same day Chelsea made certain of the leadership in the competition. As it was the last game of the season it attracted an immense crowd, no fewer than 12,000 persons being present. One of the marked features of the game was the brilliant work of Corporal Buchan, and within seven minutes of the start Freeman was enabled to score from a clever centre by the soldier. Chelsea did not score again before the interval, but had by far the best of the play, and it was not long after changing ends that Airman Ford put the side still further in front; and Thomson, gaining a third one from another clean pass by Corporal Buchan, Chelsea wound up with a smart win by 3 goals to 0.

GRAND DISPLAY BY JOHNSON.

It was a weak side that represented the Crystal Palace against Millwall at New Cross, but although badly let down by their half-backs, the visitors managed to draw. Millwall had most of the play in the first half, and but for a grand display of goalkeeping by Johnson would undoubtedly have led by a far more decisive margin than the one goal obtained by Nock. Nichol equalised for the Palace after change of ends, and then Davis put the home side ahead; but three minutes before the end Cracknell succeeded in making the scores equal. A feature of the match was the play of Dines, who gave a great display at half-back for Millwall.

Both Watford and the Arsenal were far from full strength at Watford, and the game which the home side won by 2 goals to 1 suffered in consequence. Twenty minutes from the start Fred Gregory got in a surprise shot which completely beat the visiting goalkeeper. Shortly after this the Arsenal was awarded a penalty, but Bradshaw failed with the kick, and just before the interval Smith notched a second goal for Watford. After change of ends Rutherford went outside-right, and the visitors' play improved considerably but they were only able to score once, Chipperfield converting a splendid centre by Rutherford. Towards the close the Arsenal made great efforts to equalise and on three occasions the ball hit the crossbar, but was eventually cleared.

Some feeling was displayed in the drawn match at Tottenham between West Ham United and the Spurs. It was a very fast game in the opening half, in which Mackesy, who was playing instead of Casey for West Ham, did very clever work, during which he greatly aided Private Stafford in gaining the only goal of the first half. After change of ends the Hotspur attack became very dangerous; but Cope made an excellent defence and almost half an hour elapsed before Bliss managed to head through from a pass by Morris, and thus equalised the scores. The character of the play greatly deteriorated after this.

SURPRISE FOR BRENTFORD.

One of the big surprises of the day was the easy defeat of Brentford by Luton on the former club's ground by 3 goals to 0.

A drawn game was the result of the meeting between Clapton Orient and Croydon Common at Homerton. At the interval the score-sheet was a blank, and fifteen minutes of the second half had elapsed before Allman gave Croydon the lead. It was a swift game after this, Orient making splendid efforts to get level, and this they succeeded in doing after ten minutes' further play, Odgers then scoring from a corner. Orient pressed heavily right to the close, and Layton was decidedly unfortunate in just missing a shot which would have given victory to his side.

There was a very poor attendance at the Fulham and Reading match at Reading, and it was an indifferent game, the home side having several men away and having to find substitutes. On the other hand, Fulham had a capital team, and in the first half Gunner Shields and White scored easily, as the defence of Reading was quite unreliable, Leese, who was in goal, being badly supported. Play was not much better in the second half, and White and Shields each being able to score again, Reading was badly beaten by 4 goals to 0.

In the South-Western Combination match between Southampton and the Bristol Rovers at Southampton Dominy created a sensation by scoring six goals for the home side, who won the match by that score to love.

The Football Association has granted permission for an international military match between England and Scotland to be played on the 13th instant.

Appended are the League Tables corrected up to and including April 30.

LONDON COMBINATION.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Chelsea (B)	14	10	3	1	50	15	21
Tottenham H. (B) ..	14	8	3	3	32	22	19
Fulham (A)	14	9	5	0	38	19	18
Crystal Palace (A) ..	13	8	3	2	38	23	18
West Ham U. (A) ..	13	8	3	2	30	16	18
Millwall (B)	14	8	4	2	30	22	18
Watford (B)	13	5	5	3	22	18	13
Croydon C. (A)	14	4	7	3	28	27	11
Brentford (B)	13	4	7	2	23	30	10
Clapton Orient (B) ..	14	3	7	4	17	27	10
Arsenal (A)	14	3	7	4	19	31	10

(Continued in Column 5.)

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST CASE.

FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. SURAJMAL.

KNOWLEDGE OF DADA'S LOSSES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada, a Memon, charged Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer, lately managing clerk of Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, solicitor, with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain hundis.

Mr J. D. Davar with Mr. Nariman, of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinsha, and Mr. Mangaldas Mehta, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. S. G. Velinker with Mr. Rustomji Broacha of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, and Mr. P. K. Kotwal defended the accused. Mr. J. Baptista watched the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, a witness in the case.

Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta was further cross-examined by Mr. Velinker.

Mr. Velinker showed witness several items of moneys in the complainant's account received from Dada.

Witness said he did not remember who brought in those moneys. In none of these entries from 3 to 8 was mention made as regarded the matter or purpose for which the amounts were paid in as it was a general account. If money was paid for a particular purpose it went into the general account. No mention was made of the purpose or matter for which the money was paid. Generally, as far as cheques were concerned unless they were paid in the general account mention would be made of the matter and purpose for which they were paid.

Mr. Velinker: Had you any particular interest in the two hundi transactions in question with Nagindas?

Witness: None whatever.

There was no occasion for Dada to discuss this transaction with you?—He used to complain that he had lost money. I can't say if there was any particular occasion for him to do so.

He used to mention to you about losing money and in reference to this he mentioned about this?—Yes. He mentioned this hundi transaction in that way.

Did you make any note of this anywhere?— No.

You entirely rely upon your memory for that?—Yes.

Can you remember the month or date when this conversation took place?—He said so several times.

You mean to say that he spoke to you several times generally about money that he had lost in these transactions?—Yes.

When did the last of such conversations take place?—I can't specify the time.

You can't remember the date of any one of these conversations?—No

Do you suggest that the accused was present at each of these conversations?—He was present at some of them. I can't say about all. Gandhi was also present at some of them.

On certain occasions Sambhuprasad Gandhi was present?—Both he and the accused at a time.

You can't say on what occasions Gandhi was alone present and on what occasions the accused alone was present?—I can't say.

DADA'S COMPLAINT ABOUT HIS LOANS.

Tell me other occasions on which he said he had lost money?—He used to speak about some Borahs, in transactions with whom he had lost money.

Can't remember their names?—I can't.

Did you give him any advice when he spoke to you about these matters?—I may have said to him "Why do you make such foolish loans?"

Was any notice given or any other action taken to get the moneys back?—None, as far as I remember.

Was anybody else present at any one of these conversations?—The accused, the complainant and Gandhi were present. I can't remember if anybody else was.

So you are the only man that can depose to this? You can't give the name of any other person?—That is so.

Besides your word, have you got any other person to corroborate your statement about the conversations?—Nothing, as far as I am concerned.

Sambhuprasad is dead?—Yes.

So you have got nothing to corroborate your statement?—I have got nothing else.

How do you come here? Did you receive a summons to attend here?—Yes.

Where did you receive it?—It was left at my office. A letter was written by this Court and it was left at my office.

Where were you then?—I was in Bombay when the summons was served.

On the 9th May?—I was in Bombay I was served on the 19th April.

COUNSEL'S COMPLAINT.

Mr. Velinker at this stage said he had to shout his questions and he could not quite hear the answers given by the witness.

The Magistrate said he had already written to the Executive Engineer about the accoustic properties of the room. He knew they had to speak very loud and sometimes it might appear to people outside that Counsel were fighting among themselves or with witnesses.

Mr. Davar drew the Magistrate's attention to the state of the Court furniture. He said the chair in which he was seated had one side of it at an angle of 30 degrees to the floor. Some chairs had short front legs while some were without a leg or two and dangerous things cropped out of them. Sometime ago he and Mr. Binning complained to Mr. Dastur, the then Magistrate, about this and Mr. Dastur said he would see to it. Nothing however seemed to have been done. Mr. Davar further said the greatest nuisance there was the vermin in the chairs and he drew the Magistrate's attention to the fans which he said, were making 84 revolutions where they ought to be making 1,000. Magistrates were not handsomely paid and some attention must be paid to the comfort of the Magistrates and Counsel.

Witness, further cross-examined, said he was here on the 19th April when the case was adjourned to the 9th May. He had to go away in connection with his nephew's marriage.

Mr. Velinker: You did not attend the Court on the 9th?

Witness: On the 19th April Mr. Nariman told me that I would not be required on the 9th May and might come later.

When did you receive the next communication to be present here?—On the 12th May Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinsha wrote to me asking me to attend the Court at the next hearing, on the 17th instant.

You had no interview with Mr. Nariman on the 11th May?—No.

Sure?—Sure.

You didn't go to his office ?—No.

Or send anybody?—No.

When did you know about the further developments after the hearing on the 9th May?—I read a report in the papers.

And that is how you became aware as to how the case stood?—Yes.

WITNESS AND THE ACCUSED.

Mr. Velinker showed witness a letter from the accused and said it was with reference to the so-called anticipation of the alleged dismissal. In the letter which was dated the 30th November and which witness said he received on the 1st December, the accused informed him that he would leave his service on the 1st of January. Witness was also shown his reply to the accused asking the latter not to attend office from the date of the reply. He was further shown a letter dated the 21st September from the accused's attorneys to Surajmal and Co., demanding Rs. 350 as his salary due. He was also shown his reply in which he had said that soon after his dismissal the accused had joined Messrs Vatcha and Company's service and that, therefore, he could not pay the amount.

Mr. Velinker: You filed a suit against Shirinbai, the accused's sister-in-law for Rs. 300 for legal work and you got a decree for Rs. 145 or 150?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Velinker: You received a letter from Messrs. Vatcha and Co., saying that your allegation of dismissal was untrue, that you were making those allegations for reasons of your own, and that the allegation of the accused having joined their service soon after was also untrue and that your claim against him for Rs. 300 for the work done for Shirinbai was also untrue.

Witness: I received that letter.

No reply was sent by you to this letter?—I didn't care to.

The Magistrate said the engineer said that the work could not be done on account of want of funds.

RE-EXAMINATION.

Witness was re-examined by Mr. Davar.

Mr. Davar: You come into this case as a willing witness?

Witness: I should say I don't.

We don't care whether you "should say" or not. The question is do you or do you not come as a willing witness?—Not quite willing.

Did Mr. Nariman ask you for a proof?—Once or twice he asked me incidentally what my statement would be.

Did you offer to give one?—No.

Did he say at whose instance he wanted it?—He said Mr. Strangman required my proof.

And you declined to do so?—Yes.

Did you give any reason why?—I said "I don't want to take any part in your fight."

And you said that under counsel's advice you would refuse to give it?—Yes.

Mr. Velinker objected to the question on the ground that it was leading.

The Magistrate asked witness to write out counsel's name on a piece of paper. After reading it the Magistrate said the counsel was of high standing.

Mr. Davar: Supposing Nanabhoy brought in money in the presence of Dada and handed it to you, how would that be entered?

Witness: Nanabhoy's name would not appear if Dada were present. It is virtually Dada who pays.

Further re-examined by Mr. Davar, the witness said the cheque and particulars, if any of the moneys, belonging to the complainant, were paid by the accused by means of a cheque, the same would appear in the account books. Before the present complaint was filed and at the time of the pendency of the High Court suit his accounts were examined by the complainant and the accused. It was an absolutely false allegation that the item of Rs. 1,200 was pointed out by him either to Dada or Mr. Nariman before this case began, to show that the Rs. 1,200 mentioned therein were paid by the accused in repayment of one of the hundis in question. Barring his notarial or legal charges he had no personal monetary interest in any of the transactions.

DID NOT SHARE BROKERAGE.

Is there any truth in the suggestion that you shared brokerage with the accused?—No.

It was suggested that you allowed lenders and vendors to take brokerage. Is it an unusual thing with lenders and vendors in Bombay?—Many lenders and vendors in Bombay take it. They themselves claim it.

And it is openly mentioned in agreements?—Yes, several times.

Witness, further re-examined, said there was nothing unprofessional in attorneys laying out money on behalf of their clients. Mr. Nariman pressed him to send the hundis and they were eventually allowed to remain with Mr. Nariman. It was a lie to suggest that he procured the hundis from Wamanrao and handed them to Mr. Nariman with a view to start this prosecution. He procured them for his defence in the High Court suit. Since he started practising he had had no transaction whatever with Wamanrao. He had nothing to do with him professionally, not even monetarily. Mr. Dinsha made the suggestion for the settlement of Dada's suit against witness. Witness was keen on fighting Dada. He would not have settled the suit but for Mr. Dinsha's pressure. As regarded Bhagwandas's suit, the allegation that the promissory note for Rs. 3,000 was procured by witness for the benefit of Sambhudas was false. He had never been in possession of it. It got into Messrs. Vatcha and Co.'s office because the brother of the plaintiff in that suit was a clerk in their office. At that time Messrs. Vatcha and Co. were carrying on a hostile correspondence with him in the High Court matter on account of the accused and Dada. The suggestion that that suit was filed for his benefit by the hostile camp was absolutely false. He had nothing to do with the withdrawal of that suit.

Mr. Velinker said witness was cross-examined by Mr. Davar in that suit.

Mr. Davar said witness there had talked of ladies when he was asked about pro-notes and so on.

Witness further cross-examined, said the suit was settled because the witnesses contradicted themselves. The judge said he could not see how Gandhi could have but the money. Dada in his written statement made most reckless statements against witness at the instance of the accused. Dada was incapable of making them himself. He was acting as a tool in the hands of the accused. The transaction between Holkar and Asidbai was brought about by the accused. Witness had nothing to do with the terms or negotiations of that agreement. The accused went to Indore and negotiated it there.

The Magistrate: Was this the Patia Sahib with whom you went to England as a companion?

Witness: Yes.

The Magistrate: When you were a solicitor?

Witness: Yes.

Witness further examined by Mr. Davar, said the accused, the complainant and Tatia discussed the terms, settled them and asked him to put down the figure of Rs. 73,000. The suggestion that he was to pocket the difference between the two items was absolutely false. It was none of his business to dispute a figure when parties agreed to it.

The further hearing was adjourned till 11 a.m. to-day.

THE SINN FEIN REVOLT

Photo by Central News.

BRITISH SOLDIERS SEARCHING THE WRECKAGE,—ALL THAT IS LEFT OF THE KAVANAGH PUBLIC HOUSE AT BRIDGE STREET, DUBLIN, WHICH THE REBELS BURNED.

SAMSON CASE.

MR KAVANA'S EVIDENCE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Morris charged Mr. D. J. Samson, Assistant Land Manager of the Bombay Improvement Trust, with having received bribes.

The Hon. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Velinker with Mr. D. S. Erulkar and Mr P. K. Kotwal defended the accused.

Mr. Khimjee Hirjee Kayani, cross-examined by Mr. Velinker said that he had arranged for an interview with the Commissioner of Police because at first the matter about the "dalwallas" giving money to Mr. Samson was brought to his notice and he wanted to go into the matter. At one time he thought of filing a complaint himself but was advised to go to the Commissioner of Police. The "dalwallas" had come to his place in the middle of November, 1913. About five or six of them had come. There was nothing like grievance on their part against Mr. Samson. They said they had been paying monies to Mr. Samson and he harassed them by asking for more and more. They went to witness because he was a municipal councillor for that Ward and people did go to him for such grievances When they first went to him they carried no books with them. Witness told them that they must bring evidence in support of their statement. They did not want Mr. Samson to be removed from his position in which he harassed them but they simply asked witness to bring the matter to the notice of the trustees of the Improvement Trust that something might be done so that Mr. Samson might not harass them more. Witness did not know the accused before. Witness did not know the "dalwallas" as a class before. The "dalwallas" brought to witness five or six books and he saw the entries.

INTERVIEW WITH THE HON. MR. WACHA.

A short time afterwards witness spoke about the matter to the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha who is, and was, one of the trustees of the Improvement Trust. Mr. Wacha asked witness to bring the people and the books to him. Witness took all the people who had come to him the second time and their books to Mr. Wacha. Mr. Wacha saw these people, talked to them and took notes and told witness that he would speak to Mr. Orr. Witness went to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah before going to Mr. Wacha, but he said he could not interfere. Witness saw Mr. Wacha again about the interview between him and Mr. Orr.

The books were not shown to Mr. Orr. Mr. Wacha did not keep the books. Witness now saw that Mr. Orr had taken no official notice of these complaints. Witness saw Mr. Godinho before he saw Mr. Wacha. He saw him again. It was then decided to write a letter to the Commissioner of Police. Very soon witness received a letter from the Commissioner and an interview was fixed. Witness took nearly all the "dalwallas" to Mr. Edwardes's office. The "dalwallas'" books were brought by them and Mr. Edwardes examined them himself. Prior to the interview with Mr. Edwardes witness had told the "dalwallas" that he was going to write to the Commissioner and they must be present with their books.

Mr. Pettigara and Mr. Barodia were present and were suspicious about one entry. Witness knew that "lanch" appeared in most entries at that time. The Commissioner said that he was going to write to Mr. Orr and would let witness know in due course as to what was to be done. After that witness received no communication. That neither the Commissioner nor the Improvement Trust took any action, was what seemed.

FRIGHTENED OF ALL POLICE INTERFERENCE.

When the defamation case was filed witness first went to Mr. Godinho to get advice as to whether if the "dalwallas" produced the entries, they would be prosecuted. Some of the "dalwallas" wanted an assurance that they would not be put to trouble over the entries if they were disclosed. They were illiterate people and feared very much. Mr. Godinho told witness and he told the "dalwallas" that there was nothing wrong in producing the entries. Before Mr. Edwardes saw the entries witness had shown them to Mr. Godinho. Some of them contained the name of Mr. Samson but most of them contained the word "lanch." They were afraid to produce the books as the "dalwallas" were as a class frightened of all police interference. Mr. Godinho's fees were paid by the "dalwallas." Witness had told Mr. Godinho that if the "dalwallas" did not pay he might depend upon witness for his fees. Witness had told Mr Godinho that it was a public matter and he should not charge much. If necessary Mr Godinho would not have demanded fees at all. Witness had been told that Mr. Godinho had been paid but did not know how much.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Witness was one of the successful candidates returned to the Municipal Corporation in 1910. He was unseated for corrupt practices. One of the corrupt practices was personating voters. Nothing was imputed to witness personally by the Court but to his agents. Witness was returned again in 1912 or 1913.

In his cross-examination before Mr. Aston witness had given the answer that he did not remember whether Mr. Samson was in the Provincial Voters' List when he was elected and that he knew what his agents did in the election. He had been up for election since 1904.

Witness's answer that he knew what his agents did in the election referred to what they did before the election day.

Re-examined by Mr. Nicholson witness said that "corrupt practices" was a general term and that he was not guilty of any such practices.

The question before Mr. Aston put to witness by Mr. Payne was whether he was not unseated for "corrupt practices" and he (witness) said "yes." Witness did not mean that he was guilty of "corrupt practices." The corrupt practices were by witness's agents but not to his knowledge.

When witness saw Mr. Edwardes he (witness) did not know whether Messrs. Pandia and Company had written any letters to the Improvement Trust. At that time witness did not know Pandia. Witness consulted Mr. Godinho and he consulted Mr. Velinker also.

Some of the entries in the books of the "dalwallas" had the word "sahib" some "Senu sahib" and some "Seemsu."

The first complaint of the "dalwallas" was that they had paid money to Mr. Samson but he was trying to get more out of them. Witness saw Mr. Orr in the Corporation Hall before the interview with Mr. Edwardes. Witness went to Mr. Edwardes because he thought that nothing was going to come out of his interview with Mr. Orr.

Witness had not seen Mr. Samson before he saw him for the first time in Mr. Aston's Court. Witness contemplated filing a complaint himself before he saw Mr. Orr and Mr. Edwardes. Witness's recollection was that Mr. Velinker was for witness's filing a complaint. Questioned by the Court witness said that he did not see Mr. Velinker in his professional capacity but through a mutual friend and wished him to take interest in the case.

The further hearing was adjourned till the 30th instant.

MOTOR-CAR FATALITIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have to express my thanks to you for the publication of my first letter on the 20th instant in your widespread journal. Since then events have transpired which render it necessary that I should address you again on the subject.

At the inquest held the other day on the poor Parsi lady, important evidence was given by Lt.-Col. Lloyd Jones, I.M.S., from which it is evident that the number of policemen doing duty on the road where the ill-fated lady lost her life is entirely inadequate and should be proportionately increased. Our able and energetic Commissioner of Police, Mr. Vincent, will, I am confident, do the needful, now that his attention has been publicly invited to the matter. Vehicular and passenger traffic is so heavy here that it should also be well lighted at night which will considerably minimise the danger to life and limb of those using it. Another important matter which the independent evidence of Col. Lloyd Jones has disclosed is that the driver of the motor car could have averted the catastrophe had he driven the car on the right side. In the interest of the public an independent and thorough enquiry should be made by the authorities as the verdict of "accidental death" has now become so common and the evil,—I cannot call it by any other name,—has increased to such an alarming extent, that a strict enquiry, independent of the verdict of a coroner's jury, has become imperatively necessary. Another important fact which came to light at the inquest was that our institution endowed and maintained by the Parsis failed to render timely aid to one of their co-religionists. Possibly the Hospital authorities have some satisfactory explanation for the delay, which I consider to be a blemish on their administration, and if they have any in their own interest they should give the widest possible publicity to it. But the most creditable action which the inquest has brought into prominence is that the race of noble-minded and generous hearted "topiwallas" is not yet extinct, as witness the most noble and estimable behaviour of Col. Lloyd Jones, who, at the sacrifice of his most valuable time, gave all the help in his power to a forlorn and friendless creature lying on the public road and to whom the best thanks of my community are therefore due.

—Yours, etc.,

E. D. COOPER.

Grant Road,
Bombay, May 24.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

RETURN OF THE SCAMPS.

Bandman Varieties continue to fill the Excelsior and the idea of putting bright vaudeville and short light films have proved the ideal style of entertainment during the hot weather. Another successful turn has been added to the Bill in Mr. Bret Hayden, who does all sorts of things to amuse us such as whistling solos, imitations of street noises (Bombay giving him plently of material in this item), telling original stories and singing songs. His opening performance on Wednesday was an instant success. Mr. Hayden went to France with Miss Lena Ashwell's war concert party, which was specially selected by a Royal Committee. He has entertained in the hospitals in nearly the whole of France where the British troops are. It is hoped to do the same work here with the hospitals. The programme this week will include the Robert Demont Trio, who are with us for only a few days more, Rodger and Temple who are putting up a splendid patriotic Vocal Scena 'The sea rules all' with ingenious Cinema effects. These artists give their final performance on Monday next. Then we have the popular entertainers Ambrose and Peggy Barker for one week more. This talented and versatile pair have become exceedingly strong favourites with Excelsior patrons. Among their skits and impressions this week will be included a burlesque of Harry Tate's famous pantomime sketch "Motoring." Pathes Gazette and short film comedies complete the programme. It will be good news to learn that the 'Scamps' concert party are returning for a short season. On Thursday and Friday next, June 1st and 2nd, the musical comedy company of H. M. New Zealand ship Philomel are giving performances in aid of New Zealand wounded in conjunction with Bandman Varieties. Our colonial tars are busy rehearsing and from all accounts they are not very far behind the professional standard in their stage abilities. The plan is rapidly filling at Messrs. Rose and Co.

LADIE'S GYMKHANA.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS ENTERTAINED.

The members of the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, yesterday, treated wounded soldiers to a delightful entertainment. No less than 140 soldiers enjoyed the hospitality of this popular Gymkhana.

After the refreshments were over a concert was given to them which they appreciated immensely.

The Gymkhana were indebted to Messrs S. Rose and Co. for kindly lending a piano and also to Mr. Forbes Smith who supplied refreshments free of charge to the visitors.

Of the ladies and gentlemen who contributed to the afternoon's enjoyment the names of Mrs. Powell, Mr. Medley, Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Boume, Miss H. Mehta, Miss Padanji, and Miss F. Padanji, who sang as also Mr. Padgett who recited, deserve honourable mention.

The soldiers had a very pleasant time of it and appeared to enjoy the entertainment immensely.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

A communiqué issued by the Hindu University Office, states that it is proposed to convene the first meeting of the University Court about the middle of July next. All those who pay a donation of Rs. 500 or upwards are entitled to elect thirty members for the University Court and all who pay a donation of Rs. 10,000 or upwards, or property of the like value, become entitled, in virtue of such payment, to become members of the Court themselves. Donors of Rs. 1,00,000 and upwards, or property of the like value, become life-members of the Court with the added privilege of appointing one nominee also to sit in the University Court for a period of five years, while every Indian Prince or Chief contributing a donation of three lakhs of rupees or upwards, or property of the like value besides being a life-member himself, can nominate a member who shall sit in the University Court for such period as the nominator may desire, which shall however determine on the death of the nominator.

DEATH BY OPIUM POISONING.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner held an inquest yesterday, over the dead body of one Lakhmidas Kalyanji.

Evidence showed that the deceased had purchased 4½ annas worth of opium on Saturday and taken it, but the reason was not known.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of death by opium poisoning, probably suicidal.

CRUSHED TO DEATH BY SUGAR BAGS.

An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, over the corpse of one Dawlat Vithoo, a workman in a sugar godown. On Saturday noon when at work some bags of sugar fell on the deceased and he died immediately.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of accidental death.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to telegraphic communications being interrupted telegrams for Bengal, Punjab, Madras, Central Provinces and Scinde are subject to heavy delay.

Babu Ram Das, Deputy Collector attached to the Kashipur Sub-Division of Naini Tal, has been appointed Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, United Provinces.

The s. s. Milton Hall arrived in Karachi last week with 957 mules. She lost 45 on her voyage. Again this week the s. s. Wingredine arrived in Karachi with 2,201 mules, having lost 60 on the voyage. This is the largest number imported by any one vessel. There was a fire in one of the holds where the grass was stored.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
"Insufferable"	6
Penal Reform	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	4, 5 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Amusements	5
Bombay Government Gazette	9
Bombay Police Courts	4
Alleged Breach of Trust	5
Samson Case	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	4
GENERAL NEWS.	
Football at Home	4
State Scholarships	3
Irrigation in the Presidency	8
Bhopal's Gift of a Road to Parsi Cemetery	8
CORRESPONDENCE.	
Stray Dogs	4
"No Thoroughfare"	4
Overcrowding of Trains	8
COMMERCIAL	3
SHIPPING	2
THE WEATHER	2

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, May 26, 1916.

"INSUFFERABLE!"

We have more than once had to protest during the last eighteen months or more against the carrying out of acts in this country by the legislature or by administrative authorities of a controversial character. The Government asked for a truce and on the side of the public and the politicians it has been fairly observed, as has been handsomely acknowledged by Lord Hardinge. Has the bargain been as fairly observed on the other side? Our readers know well that it has not. But the latest instance of this breach of the silent truce and of indifference to, and apparent contempt for, opinion in this country exceeds anything that has gone before. The other day a brief and laconic Reuter's telegram informed us that a Government of India Bill, described as a Bill "supplementing The India Consolidation Act of 1915," had been introduced in the House of Lords and it was casually mentioned that among its provisions was one making a material alteration in the law under which the people of this country enjoy the right to sue for redress in the civil courts from the Secretary of State.

It is not necessary for the purposes of the present discussion to enter into the details of the proposed change. It is sufficient to say that what the Privy Council, in a famous judgment, declared would be "insufferable" is proposed to be legalised. There is much more in it than that, as regards the whole principle at stake. But let that suffice. The Privy Council declared that certain powers of an arbitrary character, which the Executive authority in Burmah sought to enforce, were illegal, and, if allowed, would be "insufferable." A clause in a Bill is therefore prepared by the permanent officials of the India Office secretly, and secretly introduced into Parliament,—we use the word advisedly, as the terms of the measure have been concealed from the people of this country, who alone are concerned, and have only reached them in a partial, piecemeal form in a haphazard way by the sufferance of Reuter,—to legalise what the highest tribunal in the Empire says would be "insufferable." At any time it appears to us this would be a monstrous abuse of the power which the British Government enjoys to legislate for the people of India,—against all British traditions of political justice, decency and fairplay. But that at a time like the present, when it has been agreed to suspend controversy with the Government, as far as possible, and the attention of Parliament and the public in England is distracted by a great world crisis and the prosecution of an unparralleled war, to try and rush through this hole-and-corner attempt to rob the people of a great dependency of a solemnly granted constitutional right and liberty defies characterisation. Chambers of Commerce and political associations in this country are joining in protests to the Secretary of State. We trust the Government of India will lose no time in backing them up. We prefer to think, until and unless we hear to the contrary, that they are innocent of any part or lot in this affair, and we look to them to assist in postponing the further progress of this Bill until after the war. In any event it cannot be pretended that there is any urgency in the matter. In fact we are amazed that the House of Lords should be asked to waste its time over a Government of India Consolidation Bill at such a juncture and strongly suspect the reasons therefor. The Privy Council judgment was delivered we believe in 1912. What has waited for four years can well wait for its decision a year or two longer if necessary.

That is not however the only controversial provision in the Bill. Lord Islington in moving the second reading spoke of it as "a definite advance in the political development of India" and "believed it would be accepted in this sense by the Indian community." Let us say at once that it will not. In the first place, this expression of view of Lord Islington disposes straightaway of any pretence that this is in any sense an uncontroversial measure. That is a description that cannot possibly apply to a measure which is to be regarded as "a definite advance in the political development of the country." In the second place, the political advance is of a kind that has not been asked for, and goes definitely against the frequently expressed declarations of ascertainable political opinion in this country. We have already stated this in regard to the provisions for making the princes and rulers in India and adjacent territories eligible for all offices open to British subjects. The matter is concisely and admirably expressed in the telegram which has been addressed to the Secretary of State by the Bombay Presidency Association, who point out that the provisions "raise great constitutional questions going to the very root of the system of administration in British India and may lead to very undesirable serious consequences." Those consequences must be obvious to any one who thinks about the matter with intelligence for five minutes, instead of regarding it superficially. The fact that Indian States freely employ British subjects in their territories has nothing to do with the question and is in no way a justification for throwing open commissions in the Army, the high administrative and executive posts and the services in British India to the subjects of Native States. But we would only for the present emphasise one point in order to show the want of consideration which is displayed for the subjects of the King-Emperor in these proposals to turn the Indian constitution upside down. They are still not elgible for commissions in the Army in spite of the passionate protests and appeals of the past year and a half. But under this Bill the subjects of Native States would be. What sort of feeling do Lord Islington and his chief in the House of Commons suppose that will create in British India?

British India is quite content to wait for any "definite political advance" until after the war, when the matter can be fully and properly discussed and the advance taken in accordance with the views and aspirations of the people of this country and not settled at a round table conference in Whitehall. The whole of this business has a very nasty flavour, and the matter had much better be dropped without any hesitation, as is urged by the Bombay Presidency Association. But the matter will have to be agitated in this country, war or no war. We can trust neither the House of Lords nor the House of Commons at this time. That was made clear last year in the case of the Civil Service Temporary Provisions Bill. Public opinion in the United Kingdom must be aroused in order to prevent the injustice of changes of "vital importance," as Lord Sydenham described them, in the constitution and administration of this country being carried out without previous discussion in India itself.

PENAL REFORM.

The prison system in this country has hitherto been based on the assumption that on prisoners is to be wreaked the vengeance of society for their crimes rather than that they should be offered the opportunity of reforming themselves. Correct and humane ideas of penology have of late fortunately begun to be held by some of the high officials entrusted with the management and control of our prison population. In many Western countries, the system of releasing prisoners before the expiry of their term on good behaviour, has become a recognised system, whose working is made easy and successful by the existence of probation officers and released prisoners' aid societies. In India work of this character is yet to be begun. Meanwhile, it is encouraging to find that the Government of Madras have been trying an experiment somewhat on the lines of the ticket-of-leave system. The "Prisoners' Home" at Madras managed by the Salvation Army, under the Madras Government, and designed to prepare the convict for his return to the free world, has been, as recent reports show, working very satisfactorily. The inmates of the Home are recruited from long-term convicts, who have behaved well throughout in the jail, with a view to enable them to serve the last stage of their sentence in the Home, where, though they are still not free, they are not subjected to the iron discipline and soul-killing atmosphere of prison life. They are, moreover, allowed to earn wages and to learn to shake off the dehumanizing effects of the life they have just left. Thus the Home serves as a useful institution, supplying at once a much needed refuge to the tired, if not almost deadened-soul, from the haunting memories of the forbidding jail and a means of preparing for the real home that is to be the prisoner's when set free.

The official report of the Home refers to the chief difficulty with which the management have to contend. Some of the inmates are found to abscond from the Home with the desire to see the real home which is perhaps far away. "This craving for home," it is stated, "is very marked during the beginning of the settler's stay." And though this explains a good many cases of absconding, it is also stated that "very few abscond if they get over this craving successfuly." This craving for home is a sign that is more often healthy than not, indicating a healthy and regenerate mind anxious to return to a life of honest labour amidst familiar surroundings. And the statement that "very few abscond if they get over the craving successfully," really means that they do not actually get over it but that the humane and sympathetic treatment in the Home creates such a change in them that they willingly stifle it, rather than be sent back to jail as a penalty for indulging in the pleasure of a momentary glimpse of the home of freedom and friends. That this craving for home can be turned to advantage as a means of redemption and reform of the prisoners is illustrated in the pathetic story told in the report of a man who was undergoing a life sentence, having been convicted of murder at an early age. As he had served his sentence all but eight years, and as his health was indifferent and as he had been convicted in his early youth he was allowed to serve out his time in the Home. In the state of half-freedom that he found himself in, he could not resist the temptation of escaping from the Home to see his old parents at Salem. But having satisfied this desire, he gave himself up to the police and unfortunately, instead of being received back in the Home, he was sent back to jail, so inexorable is the iron law of prison discipline.

Recently the Government of Madras, acting on a suggestion that there should be some sort of mild supervision over the inmates of the Home after they leave it, with a view to obtain some idea as to the effect produced on their after-life by their stay there, have issued an Order requiring the district magistrates in the provinces and the Police Commissioner in the City of Madras, "to find a private person willing to act as honorary probation officer, so to speak, and assist the men to find employment, where necessary and to lead an honest life." Prying too much into the lives of such men, would, of course, defeat its own ends. This consideration the Government seem to have wisely kept in view in deciding not to entrust the work to police officers. What is wanted in such cases is a sympathetic appreciation of the changed outlook of these men, of their manifold difficulties in a world which has become to them a stern, almost unwelcoming stranger, a constant and a real solicitude to see them well established in some congenial and permanent occupation. This task, demanding as it does, a sense of great responsibility, patience and kindliness of heart, can only be accomplished by men who are kindled with the fire to help their fellow-creatures who are willing to be helped or unable to help themselves. The step taken by the Government of Madras may, therefore, be hoped to induce public-spirited men in that Presidency to bring about the formation of a body that will provide such workers in all parts of the Presidency. We trust not only that the experiment so successfully tried by the Madras Government will be followed in Bombay, but that also the Bombay Released Prisoner's Aid Society, brought into being before the war, will be galvanised into some activity directed towards the realisation of this end. which is the end that it is principally expected to have in view.

Notes of the Day

Lord Wimborne's Vindication.

Lord Wimborne's amazing disclosures before the Irish Commission are at least a vindication of his own part in the mistaken policy which permitted the dangerous character of the Sinn Fein movement to come to a head. The revelations are astonishing, and fully bear out what one has always suspected as to the impotence of the Irish Viceroy of these days to influence in any way the course of Irish poliey or Irish administration. It was not always so. It was not so, for instance, in Lord Spencer's day. But Lord Spencer was a man of strength. And it has always been, we suppose, much a matter of whether the Lord Lieutenant was strong enough to make himself felt. The holders of the post for the last quarter of a century have not been such men, and the Cadogans and the Aberdeens have been content to be mere figureheads with less power in the Government than the least of the permanent officials. But, while Lord Wimborne has vindicated himself, so far as his better insight into the realities of the situation were concerned, surely he was to blame for remaining at Dublin Castle when his strongly-expressed advice on such vital matters was ignored. He ought to have resigned and brought matters to a head himself, instead of waiting for the Sinn Feiners to justify his attitude.

What He Should Have Done.

When a minister feels that failure to follow a certain course advised by him is likely to lead to such dire consequences, as Lord Wimborne had good reason to suspect, surely the only self-respecting course, and the only one fair to the country, open to him is to threaten resignation unless his advice is followed. Lord Wimborne would have been in a difficult position in doing so at the time that he found Sir Edward Carson advising that his suggestion, that the leaders should be deported or interned, should not be acted on. And the Government were, of course, justified in following the advice of Sir Edward Carson, whose predilections would be presumably all the other way. But take the later stages. Lord Wimborne, we gather, continually advised the arrest of the leaders. Supposing he had said on the day before the outbreak, "Unless I am allowed to order the arrest of the leaders of the Sina Fein movement, I shall resign, because I believe that the danger is real and imminent," it would have been difficult for the Government to ignore that. In any case, he found, as he said, that the doctrine of the irresponsibility of the Lord Lieutenant was completely established, that he was a mere cypher. Why was he content to remain in an office where he was a cypher? Men who are content to be in the hands of their permanent officials, whether through their own indolence, or because they find it impossible to alter a bad system, cannot expect altogether to shirk responsibility.

"The Times" on India.

Reuter's summary of the Empire Day lucubration of "The Times", is singularly vague, and, if Reuter is to be believed, "The Times", merely indulged in the usual pompous emptiness. As to India's future place in the Empire we are told that a special difficulty arises out of the question of India Office control. This seems to imply a great concession on the part of this great organ of reactionary forces, as regards Indian aspirations, in that it has veered round somewhat to the view held by leaders of Indian opinion, that the only way to mend the India Office is to end it and bring Indian affairs directly under the control of Parliament. As regards other difficulties,—of course difficulties there ought to be, the point being who is responsible for their existence,—which must be overcome, "the task will require much time and infinite patience", which means that it may indefinitely be postponed with much show of reason so that it may never be imperative to come to the desperate conclusion that "British statesmanship has become bankrupt in genius." As to "The Times's" speculation regarding the future of Indian States, while all would welcome any movement for the establishment of "some organic connection between the Government of India and the ruling princes to enable the latter to have a voice in the settlement questions in which they and their subjects are vitally interested," any proposal allow the rulers of Indian States to have any voice in the settlement of constitutional and political developments in British India after the war could not be considered for a moment.

Turkey After the War.

In an article appropriately entitled "Distracted Turkey" in a recent number of the "Review of Reviews," Sir Edwin Pears, after analysing the men and circumstances which forced Turkey into war, expresses confidence that there will be a general desire to treat her with humanity as well as justice when the time comes for dictating terms of peace. He concludes:

Armenia must, of course, be lost to her. She has proved her incapacity to rule subject races, but that is no reason why we should treat the Turks with injustice. When the great issues of the war have been settled east and west of Germany, all the grandiose schemes of the Kaiser of an Empire extending from Berlin to Bagdad will vanish into thin air. A number of questions will arise which it would be premature to treat now, but as indications point to the weakening of the Central Powers while those of their enemies are strengthening, men naturally discuss what shall be done when the great issues have been decided. In such discussions I would plead for a fair and considerate treatment of the Turkish people. There is a large progressive element in the population which is worth cultivating, and which it will be just to protect. Turkey as the oppressor of Christian races will disappear; Turkey as a Mahommedan country working out its own salvation according to its own faith and the ideas of the knot of reformers who endeavoured to save the country in July, 1908, may yet become a valuable factor amongst the nations of the world.

War Economies in Government Departments.

The possibilities of war economies in Government offices are, as has often been pointed out, immense. Only what is wanted is the initiative on the part of the heads of departments to break from the routine which now seems an altogether meaningless waste. Among the most lessons taught by the war in this direction is the discovery now made by the Indian Postal Department that it is possible for Government officials to send letters to India, without the paraphernalia of service postage stamps. A seal marked O.H.M.S. in the hands of a responsible official in sufficient for all purposes in Mesopotamia as in the British Isles. In India, on the other hand, not only has each department to budget for stamps, purchase them and use those of the right denomination, but also to pay fines for stamps of the wrong value and to apply for revised budget grants, if too many stamps have been used, and lastly to fill up returns. All this naturally involves unnecessary red-tape, and waste of time, money and energy which could be better utilized in other ways. Not only this. The treasuries have to keep stocks of Service Stamps, envelopes, and postcards of all kinds with the result that the Treasury Officer and his staff must waste time over their issue and record. And instances of junior civilians wasting two or three hours in counting stamps from day to day are not rare. The considerations of war-economy provide the opportunity to bid goodbye to this costly practice.

The Health of the City.

An all-round decline in the death-rate was the principal characteristic of the conditions of health which prevailed in Bombay last week. Both plague and small-pox declined considerably, the former registering 93 attacks and 85 deaths, or 16 attacks and 15 deaths less than in the previous week, and the latter registering 51 attacks and 17 deaths, or 11 attacks and 11 deaths less than in the previous week. In the corresponding week of 1915, the total plague mortality amounted to 20, but the mean of the corresponding weeks of the past quinquennium was as high as 97. The total number of deaths last week amounted to 603, or 32 less than the total of the week previous. The death-rate stood at 32.01, against the previous 33.71. The week's total included one death from plague among road-side beggars, three from small-pox among recent arrivals from the mofussil, one from cholera among recent arrivals from Basra, 17 from other causes and five among roadside beggars. The total mortality is thus reduced to 576, giving a death-rate of 30.58. The mortality from the principal diseases other than plague and small-pox occurred as follows:—Measles 8, malarial fever 2, enteric 1, phthisis 31, other diseases of the respiratory system 188 and diseases of the tubercular system 10. The number of live births during the week was 338, while there were also seven premature births and 26 still-births.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION LINE.

ABSORBED BY CUNARD COMPANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 24.

The Cunard Company have arranged to absorb the Commonwealth and Dominion Line.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

VERDUN BATTLE RAGING

DECISIVE RESULT ANY MOMENT

KUT PAPERS TO BE PUBLISHED

SIR E. GREY ON GERMAN LIES.

The German defence of Douaumont was a formidable business, and though the lines from which the French main attack was made were only 350 yards distant, it was an hour before the first victorious Frenchmen arrived at the Fort. There were two lines of trenches before the Fort, lavishly fortified.

A later message reports a powerful German offensive eastward of Mort Homme. After an intense struggle, the enemy at a heavy sacrifice, succeeded in penetrating the village of Cumieres and also one trench

Lord Islington said, that the papers giving General Townshend's representation to General Nixon, would be published in a few days.

An amendment of the House of Lords in the Compulsion Bill was passed by the House of Commons and the Bill therefore now becomes law.

In the Commons Sir Edward Grey replying to Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, said that if he believed that the German Government, German opinion and the war had reached the stage at which the Allies could bring peace, compatible with their ends, nearer by speeches, he would make dozens. But that time had not arrived. It was impossible to reason with German people so long as they were fed with lies and knew nothing of the truth.

A new vote of credit for £500,000,000 will shortly be submitted to the Reichstag.

In the Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said, that there was no reason to suppose that the claims of promotion by officers, who were serving in the Indian Army Reserve at the outbreak of the war had not been duly considered.

The "Daily Express" says that Mr. Asquith is about to announce the abolition of the Irish Viceroyalty. Lord Wimborne has been offered another post under Government.

THE GREAT VERDUN BATTLE.

DECISION CONSIDERED TO BE IMMINENT.

FRENCHMEN'S TRIUMPH

CAPTURE OF FORT DOUAUMONT.

DECISION OF VERDUN BATTLE IMMINENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, May 24.

The French lines south of Douaumont, from which the main attack on Fort Douaumont was made, were only three hundred and fifty yards distant from the fort.

The defence was so formidable, that it was an hour before the first triumphant Frenchmen arrived at the Fort and this was really remarkable rapidity.

There were two lines of trenches before the fort lavishly fortified. The first was reached in a quarter of an hour and the occupants were bayoneted or captured.

Waves of assailants rushed to the second line, where the resistance was more serious. Twice the French were driven back and then reinforcements were released and carried the trench with irresistible dash and reached the fort, where they were joined by columns from the west.

The garrison resisted in every corner and cellar, but were driven out by bayonet and bomb to the north-eastern corner. Very fierce fighting continued all night.

The French are confident of securing the whole position, while the conviction is growing in Paris, that the moment for the decision of the whole Verdun battle is imminent.

UNABATED VIOLENCE OF ATTACKS.

ALL ENEMY ASSAULTS REPELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

Artillery preparations and infantry attacks succeeded one another with unabated violence in the region of Haudromont-Douaumont.

Despite furious assaults made without regard for human life, the Germans succeeded only in gaining a footing in some elements eastward of the fort.

All attempts against our positions westward and against the fort itself were frustrated.

Bombardment is proceeding in Woevre.

The enemy attempted to advance under cover of poison gas in Champagne, but were thrown back by our batteries.

POWERFUL ENEMY OFFENSIVE.

VILLAGE OF CUMIERES SUCCUMBS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 24.

The battle of Verdun proceeded with undiminished fury last night.

This afternoon's communiqué reports that the Germans attempted a powerful offensive eastward of Mort Homme.

After an intense struggle, in which every foot of ground was contested, the enemy at a cost of heavy sacrifices, succeeded in penetrating the village of Cumieres and also one trench.

It appears that the enemy effectives employed at Mort Homme since May 21st exceed three divisions.

SITUATION SUMMED UP.

STILL FAR FROM THE MAIN DEFENCES,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 25.

A telegram from Paris says it is estimated that the Germans used two army corps on Tuesday on the left of the Meuse only in an attempt to turn the whole Mort-Homme position from the east.

The astounding rushes of massed infantry were characterised by extraordinary determination but they were unable to penetrate the curtain of shells or the screen of maxims.

It was the advent of fire fighters who have recently been multiplied greatly, followed by a liberal use of gas shells, which enabled the Germans at the close of the day to burn the French out of a portion of the first line west of Mort-Homme, but a counterattack ejected them in half an hour.

The enemy assaulted repeatedly the whole night between Mort-Homme and the Meuse and finally got to grips with the French in the ruined village of Cumieres which was carried after a prolonged bayonet and bomb fighting.

East of the Meuse, after the French reentered fort Douaumont, they have been fighting ceaselessly driving the Germans who have been stubbornly hanging in every wall and dugout. Northwards a German counterattack on the fort on Tuesday night was directed against three sides simultaneously. Apparently there was an unending stream of shells, followed by rushes from the west, east and north, but the efforts were unavailing except in the east where they gained a portion of advanced trenches.

The situation generally may be summed up that the Germans on the left of the Meuse, in spite of tremendous sacrifice of men and expenditure of shells, are still far from the main defences of Verdun, while on the right of the Meuse, though they reached the main defences on February 25th, their subsequent progress has been backwards.

NOT TO BE BLUFFED.

SIR E. GREY SPEAKS OUT.

"GERMAN PEOPLE FED WITH LIES"

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 24.

In the Commons, speaking on the Report Stage of the Vote of Credit, Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald called attention to the interviews with Sir Edward Grey and Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg recently published and said that the latter contained nothing conflicting with Sir Edward Grey's, sufficient to prevent a rapprochement towards peace. They insinuated that the continuance of the war was due to undivulged obligations to the Allies.

Sir Edward Grey replied that if he believed that the German Government, German opinion and the war had reached the stage at which the Allies could bring peace, compatible with their ends, nearer by speeches about peace, he would make dozens. But that time had not arrived.

There could be no statement about peace conditions except after consultations with the Allies. Sir Edward Grey pointed out that his interview contained no new declaration and there was nothing new in Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's except a lie about our attitude in the Bosnia crisis.

It was impossible to reason with German people so long as they were fed with lies and knew nothing of the truth. The real thing responsible for prolonging the war was the German Government who kept telling their people that they had won the war or were going to next week, and that the Allies were beaten.

The Allies were not beaten and were not going to be. They were going to win and the first step towards peace would be the recognition of that fact by the German Government.

He paid a warm tribute to the defence of Verdun and said that in a long battle France was saving not only herself but her Allies.

The present duty of diplomacy was to maintain the solidarity of the Allies and to support to the uttermost common naval and military measures to bring the war to a stage not yet reached, in which the prospect of maintaining enduring peace would be with the Allies. (Loud cheers.).

BETHMANN HOLLWEG'S GROSS MISREPRESENTATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 25.

The interview with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, mentioned by Sir Edward Grey, was given to an American journalist on the 23rd instant. It grossly misrepresented Britain's aims and actions prior to the war. He declared that "only when statesmen take the war situation as the map shows it and honourably desire to discuss practical peace proposals shall we approach peace."

PERSONNEL OF NEW AIR BOARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon announced that the new Air Board would consist of himself, Admirals Tudor and Vaughan-Lee, Generals Sir D. Henderson and Brancker, Lord Sydenham and Major Baird.

TRUTH ABOUT KUT.

NIXON-TOWNSHEND CORRESPONDENCE.

TO BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

In the House of Lords, Lord Islington said, that the papers giving General Townshend's representation to General Nixon would be published in a few days.

The papers regarding the operations in Mesopotamia entailed considerable correspondence with the Government of India and the Departments concerned. Steps were being taken to accelerate their preparation, but the precise date could not be given at present.

Lord Islington asked for notice of question, as to whether the papers would include private telegrams exchanged between the Viceroy and Mr. Chamberlain.

RUSSIAN ROYALTY AT ODESSA

THE TSAR REVIEWS TROOPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 24.

The Tsar and Tsaritsa and the Tsarevitch have arrived at Odessa, where they met with an enthusiastic reception. The Emperor reviewed the troops.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE.

OFFICERS' CLAIMS TO PROMOTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

In the Commons, in reply to Colonel Yate, Mr. Chamberlain said there was no reason to suppose that claims to promotion by officers who were serving in the Indian Army Reserve at the outbreak of the war had not been duly considered.

GERMANY'S WAR FINANCES.

NEW VOTE OF CREDIT FOR £500,000,000

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 24.

A new vote of credit for five hundred millions will shortly be submitted to the Reichstag.

AMSTERDAM, May 24.

Submarine U22 struck a mine near Zeebrugge. She was seriously damaged and has been towed to Ostend.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

"GRAVE ANXIETY REGARDING THE FUTURE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

In the Commons Mr. Tennant said that but for the parcels of food from Britain many British prisoners in Germany would have starved. He dissented from the suggestion of reprisals. Lord Cecil expressed grave anxiety regarding the future.

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

The following vessels have been sunk in the Mediterranean:—

The Greek steamer Adamantios-Korais, the Norwegian steamer Tjomo, the Italian sailing-ship Fabricotti F. and the French sailing-ship Myosotis.

The crews of the Adamantios-Korais and the Tjomo have been saved.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 25.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

The "Morning Post's", Petrograd correspondent states that the Russian columns advancing towards Upper Mesopotamia, were 200 miles apart, and had between them a country abounding with robber fastnesses wherein irregulars stiffened by Turkish Askaris and led by Germans, arrested the communications of the northern and southern columns, alternately. By occupying Sakiz and Baneh the Russians cut this banditti country in half as a preliminary to hunting down the heads of the movement. Both columns are now prepared to advance in perfect security. The fact that German officers were among the Turks was particularly noticeable in the Diarbekr direction. The Turkish methods of attack have been changed to Russia's advantage since the arrival of the Germans. The Turks formerly attacked in open formation and provided an unsatisfactory artillery target but are now hounded forward in masses.

THE MORT-HOMME POSITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 25.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The Paris correspondent of the "Morning Post", states that whatever may be said elsewhere it can be regarded as certain that the Mort-Homme position has not fallen. Mort-Homme is a plateau with slopes descending in terraces which have been attacked and at times occupied by the Germans. It is obviously easy for the enemy to break up the northern, eastern, and western surfaces of the hill opposite them if they wish, and even to occupy the slopes and surface of the hill but it is impossible for them to bombard the reverse slope. This is the secret of the strength of the French position.

TEUTON CONSULS AT CANEA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 25.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The British naval authorities have given the Teuton Consuls at Canea, who had retired to the mountains, a safe conduct to Greece.

EMPIRE DAY MESSAGES

GEN. JOFFRE'S TRIBUTE TO INDIAN SOLDIERS.

GENERAL HAIG'S GREETINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 25.

The following telegram has been received by his Excellency the Viceroy from General Sir Douglas Haig:—

The following is the text of a telegram received by me from General Joffre:—

A l'occasion de la fete de l'Empire je suis heureux de vous exprimer les sentiments de haute estime et de cordial camaraderie que preuvent les armées Francaises pour les vaillantes troupes des Dominions, des Indies et des Colonies dont elles ont admirés la belle conduite et les brillants faits d'armes sur tout les champs de bataille ou elles ont combattu. Je vous prie de transmettre ces sentiments aux officiers sous-officiers, et soldats des Dominions et des Colonies avec lesquelles les troupes Francaises sont heureuses de combattre cote-a-cote pour le même ideal.

The Viceroy has replied to General Haig: Would you kindly convey to General Joffre on behalf of the Indian Forces serving throughout the world, an expression of gratitude for his stirring message of appreciation and good-will received in India on Empire Day. India is proud that her sons should fight in the same cause and on the same field with the gallant armies of France whose stubborn valour in the post of honour at Verdun has excited the admiration of the whole world.

The following telegrams have passed between his Excellency and General Sir Douglas Haig:—

General Haig to Viceroy:—All ranks under my command in France join with me in greetings on Empire Day to our fellow subjects throughout his Majesty's dominions. Representatives of every part of those dominions bound together not only by ties of blood but by similarity of ideals and loyalty to one Crown and one flag our armies are united heart and soul in this great fight for freedom and justice, the old watchword of our race. Confident in ourselves in the ungrudging help and support of our kin throughout the world and in our gallant Allies we look forward to certain victory.

The Viceroy to General Haig:—India reciprocates your greeting on Empire Day. She is proud to be represented in the gallant army under your command and looks forward with confidence to the day when her sons will share in the Empire's triumph achieved in the defence of those ideals for which the Empire has drawn the sword.

The following is a translation of General Joffre's message:—

On the occasion of the Empire Day fete I am happy to express the sentiments of high esteem and cordial comradeship which the French armies feel for the valiant troops of the Dominions, of India and the Colonies, whose fine conduct and brilliant feats on all the battlefields, where they have fought, they have admired. I beg you to transmit these sentiments to the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of all the Dominions and Colonies with whom the French troops are happy to fight, shoulder to shoulder, for the same ideal.

COMING AGE OF PEACE.

KING GEORGE'S FERVENT WISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

General Haig telegraphed to the King on Empire Day:—

On behalf of Your Majesty's armies now in France, representative of every part of your Majesty's Dominions, I respectfully submit the assurance of our loyal devotion to your Majesty and the principles of freedom and justice symbolised for us by the Crown and Flag of the British Empire.

The King has replied:—

I warmly appreciate the assurance of loyal devotion you send in the name of the armies of the British Empire serving under your command. Tell them with what pride and interest I follow their fortunes and of my confidence that success will crown their efforts. May comradeship of the battlefield knit still closer together the peoples of the Dominions and Mother Country in the age of peace which please God will be the fruit of this long and arduous war.

ARMY CORPS IN RESERVE.

MEN IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 24.

An official return shows that there is an Army Corps of men of military age in the Government departments, including thirty thousand in the Post Office.

IRISH ADMINISTRATION

LORD WIMBORNE'S DISCLOSURES.

AN AMAZING INDICTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

Lord Wimborne testifying before the Irish Commission emphasised that the doctrine had been established of the complete irresponsibility of the Lord-Lieutenant.

He pointed out to Sir Matthew Nathan the absurdity of his having to rely on newspapers for his knowledge of current administration. He obtained a partial insight after repeated representations and afterwards received daily reports.

He dealt with his tour in the south of Ireland and the west of Ireland and said that everywhere Sinn Fein was beattled. Lord Wimborne said he imagined that the charges against the Irish Government would be supine blindness and irresolution in dealing with Sinn Fein.

He had often formed independent divergent views from the Irish Executive. He pressed the War Office that another division of troops should be trained in Ireland, but it was objected to, because it would delay sending troops to the front.

Lord Wimborne suggested that Sinn Feiners should be deported or interned, but Sir Edward Carson, as Attorney General, advised against this.

Lord Wimborne declared that he strongly urged the arrest of Sinn Feiners and that he wrote to Mr. Birrell when the outbreak occurred:—"The worst has happened. If only we had arrested the leaders last night, as I wanted, it might have been averted."

He said that he also brought his anxieties about Ireland before other members of the Cabinet.

IRISH SETTLEMENT.

ATMOSPHERE SOMEWHAT CLEARED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

The "Times" says it is understood that Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Lloyd George individually informally conferred with the Nationalists and Ulster leaders. The atmosphere last night was more favourable to a settlement than at any other time since the revolt.

The "Daily Express" says:—Mr. Asquith will to-morrow announce the abolition of the Irish Viceroyalty. Lord Wimborne has been offered another post under Government.

ANOTHER "DAILY NEWS" INSPIRATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

The "Daily News" says that the Ministerial idea regarding the Irish settlement is, that if the Irish leaders agree to the establishment of a separate Parliament for Ulster from the rest of Ireland after the war, this will facilitate the establishment at present of a Coalition Executive in Ireland.

COMPULSION BILL.

AMENDMENT OF HOUSE OF LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

The Compulsion Bill allowed a man leaving work of national importance two months in which to look for another job without becoming a soldier.

An amendment of the Lords reduces this period to a fortnight. It will be considered by the Commons to-day. Hence the Bill is not likly to become law before to-morrow.

AMENDMENT ADOPTED BY THE COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

The Commons adopted by 160 votes to 69, the Lords' amendment to the Compulsion Bill (see preceding telegram) after Mr. Cave had pointed out that it was confined to men who had joined their present occupation since August.

Thus it affected only those who entered occupations to avoid serving.

FOOD SCARCITY IN GERMANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 25.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The Berne correspondent of the "Morning Post", states that the executive of the German National Liberal party met in the Reichstag building on Sunday last and passed a resolution requesting members of the Reichstag to devote the keenest attention to the question of food in view of the growing and justified disaffection of the German people and the important bearing of food supply on the issue of the war, and of the fact that the feelings of the civil population must react on the men in the fighting line.

According to a Dutch paper, the same meeting adopted a resolution in favour of the most energetic prosecution of submarines warfare. Various telegrams state that the appointment of a Food Director conflicts with the rights of individual States. In Southern Germany especially dissatisfaction prevails and strong protests are being made. At Suttgart the burgomaster promised that a congress of town administrations would take the matter up.

IRRIGATION IN THE PRESIDENCY.

STEADY DEVELOPMENT OF PROJECTED WORKS.

An interesting report on the progress of irrigation in the Presidency (inclusive of Sind) in the year 1914-15 is published by the Government of Bombay. It contains gratifying evidence of the steady advance the numerous irrigation works, great and small, are making in their reproductive capacity, while the increase in irrigated area is also satisfactorily maintained. Some of the bigger projects, such as the new Nira Right Bank Canal, are yet to be completed, but taken altogether the irrigation works in the Presidency bid fair, when fully completed, to rank among the greatest agencies at work in the land in the development of agriculture. The rate of expenditure on these works is not, unfortunately, on a sufficiently large scale, but taking them as they are, most of them have been found to be remunerative to a satisfactory degree. During the year under report the total expenditure on all irrigation works in the Presidency amounted to Rs. 102, 54, 836, or a net increase of Rs. 16, 36, 226, over the average of the previous three years. Comparing the figures of 1914-1915 with those of the average of the previous three years, the area of irrigation under Capital Works was 2,628,844 acres, or 289,125 acres more than the average, showing an increase of 12 per cent, and on other works 1,426,273 acres or 180,189 acres more than the average, an increase of 14 per cent. The total increase of irrigation was 461,314 acres.

These satisfactory results are attributed mostly to the exceptionally good inundation of the Indus in Sind and excellent river and rain supplies in Gujarat. In the Deccan, however, there was a considerable decrease in the area of irrigation on account of the seasonable and plentiful rainfall; but on the whole the country had a prosperous year with excellent crops. For example, in the Northern Division the area irrigated by the combined Hathmati and Khari Cut system (21,500 acres) even surpassed the last year's record figure yielding a gross revenue of Rs. 1,13,000. This return was more than double the average. Of the four new tanks in the Kaira district, the Wangroli, Savli and Saiat tanks all filled and irrigated 3,500 acres with Rs. 14,000 gross revenue compared with less than 900 acres last year.

DECCAN IRRIGATION DIVISION.

Even more satisfactory progress was recorded in the Deccan Irrigation Division, which contains all the important protective irrigation works in the Bombay Presidency. Of the works in existence, the Nira Left Bank Canal is the largest in the Deccan and lies in the south of the Poona District. The area irrigated, though not approaching the previous year's high figure, was very satisfactory, being 54, 133 acres yielding a gross revenue of Rs. 5,26,536 which is over 8 per cent. of the capital cost. Sugarcane occupies close upon one-fifth of this area. Experiments are now being made with the advice of the Agricultural Department in an improved method of sugarcane cultivation by which it is hoped that the area of cultivation may be extended considerably without a greater expenditure of water. The Girna Canal is a new irrigation work and is developing very slowly. The Mutha Canal is in the Poona irrigation district and is next in importance to the Nira Canal. It is classed as a productive irrigation work and yielded a gross revenue of nearly 5 per cent. last year. The area of irrigation was 12,298 acres, which is less than the average, and of this 4,670 acres were devoted to sugarcane. It is proposed to free this canal system from the Poona water-supply, the charges and receipts of which at present form part of the canal accounts.

GODAVARI CANAL.

Of the new protective irrigation works, the Godavari Canal is approaching completion. As the canals are not yet quite completed and the irrigation is only in process of expansion, the water stored is for the present much in excess of requirements. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 96 lakhs, but it is anticipated that that this figure will be slightly exceeded. The expenditure during the year amounted to 3 1/2 lakhs of rupees. The area irrigated was 17,100 acres, which is half of what it was two years ago. The cultivators are, however, being trained to carry out irrigation in an orderly manner and there will soon be a great demand for water. Just to the south of the Godavari canals lies the Pravara Canal Project which is to cost Rs. 81 lakhs. The storage is at Bhandardara and is termed Lake Arthur Hill. The dam is under construction and is now 90 feet above the river bed. The full height will be 260 feet. One special feature of the Pravara Project is the exceptionally good gardens and the nurseries established by the Executive Engineer in the compounds of the various bungalows, and it is anticipated that the gardens will prove financially profitable. The expenditure on the Pravara canals was 6 lakhs of rupees. The discharge and command of the Godavari and Pravara Right and Left Bank Canals are roughly the same, viz., about 650 cusecs and 230,000 acres of gross command.

NIRA RIGHT BANK CANAL.

The largest project of all in the Deccan is the new Nira Right Bank Canal which is designed to command 600,000 acres in the Poona, Satara and Sholapur districts and the Phaltan State. The estimated cost of the project is about 257 lakhs of rupees. Extensive preparations have been made for the construction of a new dam a mile long and 160 feet high in lieu of the present graceful structure 100 feet high. A length of 1,750 feet of the excavation has been finally passed for foundations another 1,380 feet will soon be ready, while in 1,200 feet of the river portion the presence of red rock is proving troublesome, but sound rock is available below it. About 3 1/2 lakhs of rupees has been spent on the foundations of the dam, otherwise the expenditure of about 17 lakhs of rupees up to date has defrayed the cost of machinery, water supply, the usual buildings required kilns and lime supply communications and materials at site. The cost of the whole dam will be about 100 lakhs of rupees. The Right Bank Canal works are entrusted to two separate executive engineers, who have spent over 18 lakhs of rupees and have done a large quantity of excavation including heavy embankment. The experience of the last three years has shown that a revised estimate is necessary, and the probable excess, which is considerable, is due among other things to the rise in the cost of labour and the scarcity of water and fodder in the Sholapur tract.

KRISHNA AND GOKAR CANALS.

In the Southern Division there was a considerable decrease in the area of irrigation owing to the rainfall being greater than the average and well distributed. The first class works irrigated 21,000 acres of land, while the second class works, which are numerous in this Division, irrigated 73,000 acres or little below the average. Among the former the Krishna and Gokak canals may be mentioned. The first-named is a small weir and canal system on the Krishna near Karad south of Satara. It irrigated 3,600 acres and yielded a gross revenue of Rs. 51,700—about 5 1/2 per cent. on its capital cost of nine lakhs of rupees. The Gokak Canal irrigated 6,500 acres and the gross revenue assessed at Rs. 30,600 was only a trifle over 2 per cent. on the capital cost. The year under report witnessed the greatest flood on record in the Ghatprabha river when on 6th August a discharge of 218,500 cusecs was measured giving a run-off from the 1,080 square miles catchment of 0.314 inch per hour. This flood was 7.5 feet deep on the crest of the weir and remained so for 3 1/2 hours. The Gokak Canal extension scheme has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. It will cost close on 200 lakhs, and commands 500,000 acres, nearly half of which is in Native States. Orders for commencing this work have not yet been issued.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN SIND.

In Sind the inundation of the year was an exceptionally good one. It may be regarded as a record year as regards height and duration of supply, though actually the heighest gauge reading recorded during the year at Sukkur has been exceeded on two previous occasions, *viz*, in 1882 and 1897. The area of irrigation was 485,000 acres more than the average of the previous three years and reached the figure of 3¾ million acres.

The most important canal on the Right Bank is the Ghar which irrigates over 350,000 acres. It has several feeders and of these the Fordwah as usual gave a very good supply. An additional cut 5,880 feet long, called the 1913-14 feeder, was made from the river, and this also proved a success. Of canals for which only revenue accounts are kept the principal ones are the Western Nara Canal irrigating over 350,000 acres south of Larkhana, the Sind Canal in the Shikarpur Canals District and the Pinyari, Kalri and Baghar Canals in the Karachi Canals District.

JAMRAO CANAL.

The Eastern Nara system contains the important Jamrao and Mithrao canals and their cultivation depends upon the mouth of the Eastern Nara supply channel being kept clear of silt. A project for making a protective bund to divert the Ghotki flood water from the Eastern Nara supply channel has been sanctioned by the Government of India and work will be commenced in the coming cold weather. The Jamrao is the first and most important canal taking off the Nara River. The command is roughly 800,000 acress and an area of 300,000 acres could certainly be irrigated annually if an unfailing perennial supply of water could be assured. The rabi supply is, however, liable to suffer from the silting of the Nara supply channel; recently the rabi supply has been good and the area of irrigation has now risen to 253,000 acres. The Mithrao Canal commands 460,000 acres of culturable land. The area irrigated during the year was 33 per cent. of the command, that is, a little over the average. The Fuleli, which is the largest of all the Sind canals, on the whole worked well. The silt bank which had formed at the mouth of the canal in 1912 has now entirely disappeared and no further trouble is anticipated. The area cultivated during the year was about 390,000 acres which is about the average figure. The numerous canals in the Hyderabad Canals district and the Hassanali Canal all yielded crops of excellent quality.

PROTECTIVE EMBANKMENTS.

The purpose of the long lines of protective embankments or bunds found in Sind is to prevent the flood waters of the Indus from spreading over and devastating the country. The more important bunds are in the Indus Right Bank Division. The Kashmor bund was not subjected to serious erosion this year. The Sukkur-Begari bund had two small breaches and some leaks which involved the necessity of calling up zemindari labour for help. The Western Nara bund breached in two places and considerable damage resulted. The extension of this bund from mile 69/1 to mile 80/6 was in progress and it has now been decided to continue it from mile 80/6 up to Sehwan. The Manjhand bund which is further south was raised and strengthened in its first three miles, but a bad breach of 700 yards width occurred near its tail and the villages of Lakha, Kachi and Khuman and the lower portion of the North-Western Railway track were saved only by making other cuts to let out the water. The Mikaro and Terchi bunds on the left bank in the Nasrat Canals District were severely tested, but they stood well as also did the Hajipur bund. It will be seen from the above that this was a year of most strenuous work for the men in charge of the river bunds, the inundation having risen to an unprecedented height. The Bombay Government have expressed their appreciation of the work done by all concerned.

THE EXPLOITS OF JEMIMA ANN.

MR. PUNCH'S POTTED FILMS. THE AMERICAN THRILLER.
THE EXPLOITS OF JEMIMA ANN. 159TH EPISODE.
JEMIMA ANN, ENTERING HER 200 H.P. CAR, IS HANDED A MISSIVE. SOMETHING SUSPICIOUS IN THE APPEARANCE OF THE BEARER DETERMINES HER TO TAKE IT TO HER FRIEND, PROFESSOR MACPHERSON, THE DISTINGUISHED INVENTOR.
IN THE MEANTIME NEWS HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SCARLET SKULL GANG THAT MACPHERSON HAS INVENTED THE MOST DEADLY SILENT PISTOL EVER CONSTRUCTED. DETERMINED TO GET THE SECRET OF THIS WEAPON, THEY PROCEED SURREPTITIOUSLY TO HIS RESIDENCE, TAKING WITH THEM AN ADJUSTABLE PERISCOPE.
JEMIMA ANN SHOWS MACPHERSON THE MISSIVE. WHILE HE IS EXPLAINING TO HER THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW PISTOL SHE DETECTS THE PERISCOPE. MACPHERSON CONTINUES HIS EXPLANATION, BUT MAKES A VITAL CHANGE IN THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WEAPON
THE SCARLET SKULL GANG, IN THEIR SECRET ARMOURY, CONSTRUCT A PISTOL FROM THE INFORMATION CLANDESTINELY OBTAINED THROUGH THE PERISCOPE.
MACPHERSON HAS ADVISED JEMIMA ANN TO KEEP THE APPOINTMENT REQUESTED IN THE MISSIVE. HE ACCOMPANIES HER TO THE CORNER, AND THEN BIDS HER TO PROCEED ALONE WITHOUT FEAR.
END OF 159TH EPISODE. 160TH EPISODE TO-MORROW.

A DELIGHTFUL SERIES OF SKITS ON THE "THRILLS" OF THE CINEMA HAVE BEEN APPEARING DURING THE LAST FEW WEEKS IN "PUNCH", WE REPRODUCE ABOVE THIS WEEK'S WHICH IS A TAKE OFF ON "THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

OVERCROWDING OF TRAINS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For the last few days, I find almost every day many articles contributed to your issues about the "Overcrowding in Trains." Will you kindly give me a little space to publish the following few lines concerning the same matter as I think it will be of some use to the authorities concerned.

During the Easter Holidays, I went to Matheran with some of my friends to have a few days' rest. On the 24th ultimo, being the last day of the Holidays, I asked the Station Master, Matheran, to dispatch a telegram to Poona to reserve seats for us from Neral to Bombay as I was afraid that the train would be crowded with passengers at Neral. The Station Master was kind enough to dispatch a telegram immediately to Poona *via* Neral. On getting to Neral, I asked the station master, Neral, if he had dispatched a telegram to Poona according to the instruction from Matheran. Having got an affirmative reply from him, we did not hurry at all to take seats in any compartment when the train from Poona entered the Neral Station. But, a minute later we found that we were the only persons who were left on the platform without any seats. We explained the situation to the conductor and he tried to find us seats, but, in fact, no seats were reserved for us as there were no vacant seats in any compartment. As the train was leaving, we were hastened by the conductor into an overcrowded compartment and obliged to stand. On arriving at Kaliyan, I told the conductor or some other official, I don't know what he was, that I could not stand in that way and that if he could not find any seats in a 1st class compartment, 2nd class seats would do. The only reply I got was "You were left behind, I can't help now."

In fact, we were left behind, but I did not expect to get such a disobliging reply from a responsible railway servant, because I thought and was told that the seats were already reserved for us.

I don't know who should account for this but may add that this is only one instance of my experience and not all.—Yours etc.

T. A. B.

Bombay, May 23rd 1916.

[The correspondent whose letter appears above is not an Indian.—Editor "B.C."]

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Exeter, outward bound passed Perim on the 23rd instant and is expected to arrive at Bombay at 6 a.m. on Tuesday the 30th instant.

BHOPAL'S GIFT OF A ROAD TO PARSI CEMETRY.

PARSI RESIDENTS' GRATITUDE.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHOPAL May 21.

The members of the Parsi community in Bhopal presented an address to Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal yesterday to express their gratitude for her Highness having provided at State expense a pacca road to the Parsi cemetery constructed under the supervision of Dr. Ardeshir Dorabjee, Honorary Secretary of the Parsi Anjuman in Bhopal. The necessary funds for the cemetry have been contributed by Bai Dosibai, wife of the late Mr. Postonjee Dadabhoy, Bar-at-Law of Lahore. The new building was handed over on May 18 to the Parsi Anjuman and the road to it which the Parsis owe to her Highness' generosity will be a source of great convenience to the community. "When your Highness assumed the reins of Government," ran the address, "two or three Parsi families constituted the total population of the State but your Highness' gracious solicitude and your remarkable kindness and courtesy have been of great encouragement to us. There are now 12 Parsi families in Bhopal, the members of which are mostly employed in the State. It is a remarkable characteristic of your Highness if we may respectfully say so, that your sympathy is not confined to the people of Bhopal but oversteps the parochial limits and all India. Yet even distant lands have benefited from your Highness' generosity attended by her ministers and secretaries.

HER HIGHNESS' REPLY.

Her Highness in reply said it gave her great pleasure to do so. "I am very glad to note," she said, "that the assistance which the Darbar has rendered to your community has yielded happy results. Nothing, I assure you, affords me greater pleasure than to help so far as in me lies all works of public utility. The increase in the numbers of your community during my rule is a source of considerable gratification to me. I know well that yours is not a large community in India. You have yet always been in the van of progress and have vied with the other races of this continent in education, in trade and commerce and in solidarity. In the matter of women your community is ahead of all the people of this country and it would not be too much to say that you are striving for perfection. I do hope that those Parsi families which have settled down in the State will exercise a good influence on the inhabitants of these parts by their example, their fellow-feeling and their general department. Your presence in Bhopal will, I am sure, be of material benefit to the State. I assure you that I will, as heretofore, continue to help your community in all matters of public welfare. I regard the uniform treatment of all my subjects without destinction of class or creed as a basic principle of good government. It is a principle enjoyed by my sacred faith. My forbears have always observed these principles and Christian and Hindu families, as you may be aware, have played an important role in the history of Bhopal. I greatly appreciate the fact that you value my sentiments and hope that the members of your community will merge their interests in those of the State and all its peoples and that your members will always continue to increase. Gentlemen, I am gratified to know, as a woman, that you owe your religious building to the generosity of a member of my sex and I thank you again for the kind words of your address which are a true index of your feelings and I wish you all success and prosperity."

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 25

Observations from coast stations still show the existence of a disturbance in the Arabian Sea and rainfall has been widespread in the west of the peninsula. Local falls of rain are reported from Burma and Assam.

The chief amounts are Moulmein one inch. Myitkyina two, Sibsagar five, Dibrugarh four, Ratnagiri, Marmagoa, Karwar and Trivandrum a half, Ahmednagar, Chittaldrug one. Belgaum two, Aurangabad three-quarters.

The temperature is remarkably high in West Bengal and the maximum of 115 degrees registered yesterday afternoon at Burdwan and Berhampore is the highest on record there.

Forecast.—No great change.

BIRDS, BUTTERFLIES, TREES AND FLOWERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Would any of your readers be so kind as to give the names of not too learned hand-books on Birds, Butterflies, Trees and Flowers of Western India. I should feel so much obliged if you would be so good as to insert my letter in your valuable paper.—Yours, etc.,

FLORA.

The District Judge of Hyderabad has dismissed the two suits filed by one Tenmal against the Secretary of State for India last year alleging that the reduction by the Executive Engineer of the Begari canals of the sectional area of Karia sluices had considerably reduced the usual supply of water thereby causing much pecuniary loss. The judge held that the Engineering Department had a right to reduce the dimensions of the sluices.

Official and Personal.

A special meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta was held on Wednesday afternoon to elect an Additional Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. There were two candidates, Mr. Ramtaran Banerjee, the sitting member, and Rai Debendra Chunder Ghose Bahadur. The latter was declared duly elected, having secured 25 votes, his rival securing 16.

Colonel A. O. Evans, I.M.S., Inspector-General Civil Hospitals, Burma, left yesterday for England, pending retirement after 30 years' service.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for six months of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. O. V. Muller, Professor of History and Political Economy, Elphinstone College, Bombay, has been granted furlough for six months on medical certificate in continuation of the summer vacation.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is making fair progress towards convalescence, but absolute and prolonged rest is necessary for he complete recovery.

INDIA CONSOLIDATION BILL

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

The following cablegram has been sent to the Secretary of State for India by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association in regard to the Bill now before Parliament, supplementing India Consolidation Act of 1915:—

"Regarding Amendment India Consolidation Act, Council Bombay Presidency Association submit emphatic protest on following grounds:—

(1.) No opportunity given to people of India to submit views by timely publication of provisions vitally affecting their interests.

(2.) No urgency made out since Privy Council decision in Moment's case was given as far back as 1912. This undue haste and failure to ascertain public opinion regarding legislation having far reaching consequences has caused widespread dissatisfaction and alarm.

(3.) Having regard to express desire of Government that no controversial measure be introduced during war, public view this serious departure with dismay.

(4.) Council submit right to subjects was granted deliberately under Government of India Act 1858 to sue Secretary of State for India as successor to East India Company in all matters in which said Company could have been sued. Present attempt to deprive people of this right so long enjoyed, valued and cherished has caused greatest uneasiness and likely to be source of utmost discontent.

(5.) Provisions making Princes and Rulers in India and outside and their subjects eligible for all offices open to British Indian subjects raise great constitutional questions going to very root of system of Administration in British India and may lead to serious and undesirable consequences. Council earnestly pray that Bill be altogether dropped. In any event sufficient time be given to enable people of India and various Bodies to express their views and measure should not be hurried."

BENGAL CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 24.

It is understood that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is about to send a telegram to the Government of India protesting against the Government of India (Consolidation) Bill which is now before the House of Lords. The section permitting Indian legislatures to pass acts limiting the right of civil action against Government is particularly selected for criticism.

HINDENBERG AND PEACE RUMOURS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 25.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

A telegram from Bale to the "Central News", states that in consequence of the effect of the peace rumours on the morale of the army, General Hindenberg has issued an order stating that there will be no question of peace until the Dwina has been crossed.

CONSTANTINE AND GREEK PREMIER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 25.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Morning Post's" Athens correspondent is now permitted to state what is well known here that M. Skouloudis has repeatedly expressed a wish to resign but the King objects.

BULGARIANS FIGHTING ON ITALIAN FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 25.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Morning Post's" Rome correspondent says the Bulgarians are fighting at Monfalcone. Bulgarian prisoners state that the Austrians promised that peace would follow the recapture of Monfalcone.

It is stated that the mukhis and the leading Sind merchants of Hyderabad have joined hands to open an electric corporation on the lines of the Karachi Electric Corporation to supply electricity to the town of Hyderabad.

A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

FABRICS OF THE SEASON.

HIGH RESTAURANT AND DINNER FROCKS.

The influence of the graceful drooping shoulder cape is creeping in on every side, says a lady correspondent in the "Pall Mall Gazette" In its latest guise it is fashioned of tulle edged with lace, and makes its appearance as the most fashionable form of trimming for the new low-necked blouses and bodices that adorn the semi-high restaurant and dinner gowns of to-day, which are, in the main, so plainly and simply made that they are nothing like so elaborate as the race and garden party toilettes which were worn during pre-war times, when extravagance in dress reached a surprisingly high level.

Mounted on to V-shaped motifs of Irish crochet or deep insertions of Honiton or Brussel's lace, such capes form the sole trimming of some of the prettiest and most graceful evening blouses and bodices of to-day. In length they reach to just above the elbow line, and behind they are slightly gathered up the middle, so that the effect does not broaden the back and so destroy the graceful line which is so essential to success.

The effect is something between a cape and a fichu, and is highly becoming to wearers of all ages.

Other new cape effects for evening wear are achieved by a two-tier cape made of transparent coloured ninon, each layer of which is edged by a small ruche of gauged ninon of the same colour. This fits the neck closely behind, while in front it is sloped away so that it forms an open V-shaped decolletage, which is finished off with a posy knot of tiny coloured satin roses set after the latest conceit of fashion in a miniature bouquet-holder made of white silk in exact imitation of the perforated paper bouquet-holders of a generation ago.

Underneath this all-enveloping cape is a full baby bodices made of soft ninon, which loses itself inside a very wide belt made of pale hued sash ribbon brocaded in silver thread flowers, while the skirt that goes with it is of the sun-ray variety, made of accordion pleated crepe-de-chine of exactly the same hue of colour as the ninon bodice, the hem being finished in a new manner, being worked in bold stitch in thick silver thread.

LACE DRESSES.

Sun-rayed crepe-de-chine is being freely used for frocks of this description, which are destined for theatre or dinner wear. Many of them are made with little coatees of a different colour; bright-hued and much-beflowered brocades and painted chiffons being used to fashion the same. Indeed, there seems no end to the variety that can be introduced into these quaint little coatee gowns, which are charming for young girls' wear and which are made on very much the same lines as a tea-gown; only for smarter. A great feature of these coatee are large tulle Pierrette frills and quaint little Puritan collars made of lace which is turned back so as to achieve a square-cut decolletage; while the sleeves are mostly of the very full variety, either cut so short that they barely reach the elbow, or else made long to the wrist, where they are held in place by narrow bands of gold or silver tissue or elaborately brocaded satin or velvet ribbons.

Quaint little taffeta picture frocks made with Early Victorian bodices finished off with cape-like handkerchief collars made of net or ninon are being worn with skirts that show exaggerated bouffant panniers and full pleated draperies that are counted quite dressy enough for theatre and restaurant wear.

One also finds a number of lace gowns carried out in pale tints of ivory and dead white, which is being largely used for this purpose. For the most part these are made with plain, limp skirts that are held out by slightly hooped and much-beflounced underpetticoats made of a mass of lace frills and coloured flower-trimmings carried out in bebe ribbon and dainty chenille foliage.

VOGUE OF THE NET.

The only exception to lace dresses of this variety are those that go to the opposite extreme, and show a crinoline effect, achieved by four or five wide flounce frills, mounted on a net of tulle foundation, and worn over a pale-hued crepe and lace undership.

Other dinner dresses are made of transparent net, fashioned in pinafore style, and set over long-sleeved under-bodices of gold and silver lace. These all show a semi-high round decolletage, outlined with flat gold or silver braid of fancy variety to match the underslip, the skirts for the same being made with high outstanding panniers of tulle set over an underskirt of net flounces, adorned with gold or silver darning, to represent either a Greek key pattern border or a fancy lace design.

A beautiful black net dress of somewhat similar design, made for restaurant wear is banded with rows of silver thread lace on a black background. This appears in the form of a wide band set just above the waist line, from where the tulle is drawn up to meet a gauging of silver lace, which forms the round collarless yoke, from the back of which springs a small black net frill, very lightly wired. Long sleeves of transparent tulle, that have their fulness caught in by bands of silver lace gauging at the wrists, and a full bouffant black tulle skirt, caught on either side above the knees by a series of gatherings, from above which the tulle billows out in huge puffs, completes this dress, which is mounted over a petticoat of silver-thread lace, fixed on to a black ninon foundation by a wide black lace beading, threaded with a silver tissue ribbon, that is arranged on either side in the form of a loosely-tied true lovers' knot.

A DAINTY AND SIMPLE SUIT OF BLACK VELVET AND WHITE FOX.

IRISH TEA CAKES

An Irish expert tells how to make afternoon tea cakes that she describes as specially "grateful and comforting." Mash some cooked potatoes well, add an equal weight of flour, with buttermilk or sweet milk to moisten, a pinch of soda, and a few caraway seeds—for those who appreciate the flavour. Bake in a quick oven until crisp, split, butter, and serve piping hot. In Ireland this delectable dainty is often baked in a griddle over a hot turf fire.

HOUSEHOLD COOKING.

SIMPLE DISHES FOR HIGH TEA

High teas have gained in popularity since changes in social life took place. With lengthening days and a diminution of the amount of food required during hot weather this pleasant way of serving the evening meal will be more favoured than ever. When both boys and girls are hard at work all day and reach home at irregular hours the household management is lightened if heavy dishes have not to be cooked or kept hot. Economy in fuel must be practised, and in the average household the kitchen fire will be dispensed with as soon as possible after the chief meal of the day has been cooked and served. Dinner at one o'clock or so can well be supplemented by the nondescript meal known as high tea.

Sandwiches such as egg and cress are inexpensive and light; tomato and cucumber are pleasant and appetising; or, when something a trifle more substantial is wanted, potted meat or fish, sliced or chopped meat or chicken, or a mixture or various ingredients, are to be commended. Patties of game are not too difficult to make, lobster are within the average reach as an occasional treat, attention may be given to some of the frozen species of game, oysters can be economically bought, and shrimps can be served in different ways. Foje gras can be made at home at very little cost, and cold meat can be sent to table in the form of salads or made into vols au vent, cooked into croquettes, and some of the other dainties which are easily prepared and may be eaten either hot or cold. A mayonnaise transforms any reasonable remnants of cold meat into an appetising and nourishing dish, and mayonnaise sauce can be made at home or conveniently bought.

Salads, both savoury and sweet, introduce a whole chapter in themselves. As to sweets, great care will naturally be taken now that sugar costs so much more than usual. Still, there are certain cakes, pastry, jellies, creams, biscuits, wafers, and cracknels of which choice can from time to time reasonably be made. Scones muffins, sally-lunns, buns, crumpets, potato scones, oatcakes, griddle cakes, rusks, are amongst a series of fare easily made at home or bought. Jams and other preserves will, as a matter of course, serve their purpose until, in due time, fresh fruit comes in Some high-tea recipes are appended:

CHEESE, TOMATO AND NUT SANDWICHES.

Take 2oz nut butter, 2oz grated cheese, and ½lb tomatoes. Cut the tomatoes in four and cook till tender, then pass through a sieve. Next stir over a fire till thick, let cool, mix with the other ingredients. Season by adding a little paprika pepper, and make sandwiches with the mixture. This mixture also makes a very nice little savoury when forced through a star tube on to neat rounds of toast.

FILLETED DAB IN MAYOUNAISE.

Fillet the dab, season each fillet, and roll up each in a strip of paper and cook in fish stock. Drain, season with salt and pepper, and baste with vinegar, also sprinkle with chopped herbs. Shred a lettuce, drain on a cloth, and season with salt and vinegar. Arrange the fish on a dish with the salad round it, and put mayonnaise sauce over the fish. Make the mayonnaise as follows: Take 1 gill of stiff white sauce and bind it well with 1 yolk of egg. Cook together, then work in 1 gill of salad oil, and add sufficient French vinegar to give the correct taste. Season with salt, cayenne, and nutmeg, if liked. In this way a good deal of oil is economised. Decorate the dish with fillets of anchovy, capers, chopped gherkins, and beetroot, and add hard-boiled eggs.

RICE AND RHUBARB CAKE.

Clean one bundle of rhubarb, cut into 1 in pieces and put it into a saucepan along with 4oz. of sugar, and cook till thoroughly done. Add a few breadcrumbs and stir over the fire till thick. Now make a short paste and line patty pans or ring pans with it, prick the bottoms, and half fill with the rhubarb. Cook half-gill of rice in one pint of milk for thirty minutes. Sweeten with 2oz of sugar and flavour with vanilla. Bind when done with one beaten egg. Spread this over the rhubarb, wet the sides of the paste, and cover the pans with trellised work made of strips of paste. Bake in a moderate oven. A few minutes before the cakes are ready dust over with icing sugar to glaze them.

A RECIPE FOR SUNBURN

Motoring and cycling in these days means a sunburnt face. If the feeling is tiresome a soothing wash may be made by dropping a teaspoonful of good vinegar to a wineglassful of water with a little starch in it; or olive oil may be rubbed on the face when going to bed.

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OPINION

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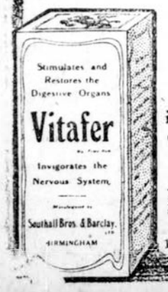

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BRITISH therefore BEST

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, May 25.)

The combined leave for six months granted to Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I.C.S., is extended by three days.

During the absence on leave of Mr. Venkatrao Vaikunth Wagh, Dr. Nilkanth Krishna Bapat, LL.B., LL.D. (Boston), to act as First Class Subordinate Judge at Karwar.

Mr. Pralhad Chandrashekhar Divanji, LL.M., to act as Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Subordinate Judge at Karmala and Madha.

Mr. C. C. Dutt, I.C.S., Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Khandesh, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 7th June, 1916.

Mr. G. A. Mankikar, Head Karkun of the Haliyal Taluka in the district of Kanara, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Phirozshah Ratanji Kapadia, Assistant to the Commissioner, Central Division, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 12th May, 1916, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. D. M. Casling, Head Clerk to the Commissioner, Central Division, to act as Assistant to the Commissioner, Central Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. P. R. Kapadia.

Mr. E. Gawan-Taylor, I.C.S., passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on 15th April, 1916.

Mr. Makhdum Nuruddin Mahomed Anwar Sidiki, Probationary Deputy Collector, Hyderabad, passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination on 12th April 1916.

Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Vaidya, Probationary Deputy Collector, Belgaum, passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on 15th April, 1916.

Mr. B. W. Kissan, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Thana, and Salsette Development Officer, is granted privilege leave for twenty days with effect from 7th June, 1916, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. Krishna Raddi B. Bhadrapur, Probationary Deputy Collector, Dharwar, passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination with credit on 12th April, 1916.

The Rev. H. Foote, Chaplain of Camp, Aden, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 9th June, 1916.

The Rev. E. E. Hill, Chaplain of Ahmednagar, to be Chaplain of Camp, Aden, during the absence of the Rev. H. Foote on leave.

The Rev. C. B. G. Collier, Domestic Chaplain and Chaplain of Mahabaleshwar, to be Chaplain of Ahmednagar, in addition to his other duties, pending relief by the Rev. E. S. J. D'Alessio.

Rao Bahadur Sitaram Vishvanath Patvardhan is reappointed to be a non-official member of the Committee of Visitors of the Reformatory School at Yeravda with effect from 25th April, 1916.

Miss A. M. Benson, M.D., First Physician, Pestonji Hormasji Cama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, is granted, from the 20th May, 1916, or the subsequent date of relief, such privilege leave of absence as may be due to her on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year.

Miss E. Turner Watts, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), is appointed to act as First Physician, Pestonji Hormasji Cama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Miss A. M. Benson, M.D., pending further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Prabhashankar Trikamji Kothari, L.M. & S., to act as Medical Officer to the Kathiawar Political Agency and in charge of the West Hospital, Rajkot, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel P. D. Kilkelly, I.M.S. (Retired).

The privilege leave granted to Mr. Framroz Rustamji Unwala, Executive Engineer, is extended up to and inclusive of the 10th July, 1916, and combined with furlough for four months.

Mr. A. B. DeSouza, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, Western Nara District, is granted privilege leave for twenty-five days combined with leave on medical certificate for such period as will bring the total period up to six months, with effect from the date of relief. The whole period of leave shall be spent in India.

Mr. J. A. Gayer, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 13th September, 1916.

Mr. Kharshedji Hormusji Mistri, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, is granted an extension of service up to the 3rd May, 1916 (inclusive), and he is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the afternoon of that date.

Mr. Mulchand Awatrai Mahtani, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, permanent, and 2nd Grade, substantive pro tempore, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 19th September, 1916.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the districts received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, during the week ending 23rd instant, there was rain in Sind, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, the Karnatak and Kolhapur. Lands are being generally prepared for kharif cultivation. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Sind, Kaira, Kathiawar, Cutch and Baroda. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and cattle are in good condition except in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad and Kaira. The supply of water for drinking is generally adequate except in parts of Larkana, Kaira, Broach, Baroda, and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is deficient in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach, Baroda, Kathiawar, Dharwar and Kolhapur. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in Gujarat and Deccan and were generally steady elsewhere.

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FOR WEAK AND NERVELESS MEN AND WOMEN.

If anyone who feels weak or languid, whose vitality has been lowered from any cause, whose nerves are overstrained or "jumpy," will take a course of Dr. Cassell's Tablets, he or she cannot fail to be astonished at the wonderful new health and vigour that will follow, and follow quickly.

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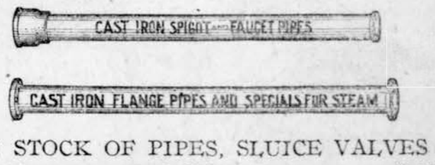

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His Highness has much pleasure in testifying to Mr. Mhatre's talent and to the general excellence of his work.

(Sd.) MIRZA M. ISMAIL,
Huzur Secretary to
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore

THE "MODERN REVIEW,"
CALCUTTA, March 1915.

By the courtesey of Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the sculptor, we are enabled to reproduce a photograph of the statue of H. H. Chamrajendra Wodiyar, the late Maharaja of Mysore, which is one of Mr. Mhatre's latest works. We understand H. H. the present Maharaja of Mysore has expressed satisfaction with the the work, which is only to be expected. For it is a fine work of art. For those in India who want statues or busts to be made, there is no excuse for placing their orders abroad, before they have ascertained Mr. Mhatre's terms. In his case, it is not merely swadeshism which prompts us to prefer his work the quality of the work, too, demands recognition.

"KARANATAK,"

BANGALORE, 29th April, 1914.

Among the other notable productions of Mr. Mhatre are an excellent and life-like marble statue of Mr. M. G. Ranade and a thoroughly true and graceful bust of H. H. Sri Chamarajendra Wodiyar which is such a brilliant and noble contrast to the supposed likeness of our late sovereign placed in the Lal-Bagh.

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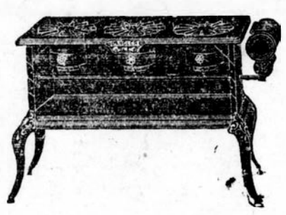

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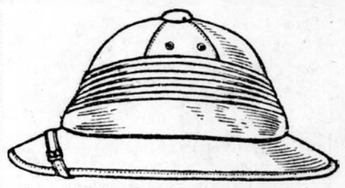

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